The North Carolinian.

A Daily Democratic, White Man's Newspaper.

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The North Carolinian.

A DAILY DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER,

Conducted on the principle that this is a white man's government, and must be controlled by white men.

THOS. J. LEE, Business Manager.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is mailed to subscribers at Eight Dollars a Year—Four Dollars for Six Months.

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Raleigh, Friday, March 6, 1868.

Democratic Address of the West Virginia Convention.

To the People of West Virginia:

We invite your attention to a review of the general political situation, its evils, and their remedy. Since 1861 the harmony of this nation has been sadly disturbed. For four years of the intervening time, the interruption of peaceful relations was due to a state of war. The practical disunion existing since 1865 is referable to a course of Congressional action, wicked in motive, illegal in character, and ruinous in result. While the war for the Union was in progress, its successful issue was anticipated as the guaranty of prompt reunion and permanent peace. Such a consummation was the aim of patriotic efforts in the field, the object of solemn pledges in the halls of Congress, and the confident expectation of the masses of the people. The war has long since ended. The rebellion has long since been crushed. Every obstacle placed by Southern movement in the way of the nation's unity has long since been removed. Nevertheless, disappointment waits upon the people's wish. The pledges of Congress have been repudiated. The triumphs of our armies have been neutralized, and the purposes of the brave men who secured them have been shamefully defeated. A dissolution more disastrous than that now existing between the Southern States and the Federal government could scarcely have been brought about by the success of the rebellion. A condition of affairs so much at variance with the wishes and interest of the people of our entire country demands a reference to the acts and aims of those who produce it.

CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

For more than two years the Southern States have desired to renew their old relations to the government. Congress has constantly prevented that resumption. They are entitled to be restored upon the basis of the federal constitution. Congress has confessedly thrown aside that instrument, and obstructed restoration with terms and conditions of its own prescribing. Affecting to desire the perpetuity of the Republic, it has made a deadly assault upon republican institutions. Professing to aim at the salvation of the Union, it has wrought the destruction of ten of the States. The right of each State to regulate its own internal affairs, enfranchise its own voters, and choose its own rulers and law-makers, is as sacred as our constitution, and as indestructible as our government. Without it republican liberty is worthless, for when the people cease to be free citizens of the States they become the subjects of unlimited and irresponsible federal power. When Congress abolished the local government of the South, it violated a vital principle in our system. When it erected military establishments in their stead, it introduced the most abominable features of despotism. In further pursuance of its purposes, Congress has thrown the political power of the South into negro hands. To assure this result, it has disfranchised the white population by hundreds of thousands. Enfranchising the blacks, it has made voters of the ignorant, vicious and the brutal; legislators of those who regard liberty as license, and law as the instrument of revenge; and rulers of a class whose ideas of government, like their notions of religion, tend directly and inevitably to barbarism.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND ITS RESULTS.

Having given the negro the right to vote and the power to rule, Congress confesses his incompetency for either by insisting that the bayonet of the soldier, the disfranchisement of the citizen, and the supervision of the Freedmen's Bureau are necessary to sustain him in his new relations. By such declarations the dominant party would justify the continuance of military despotism erected within the Southern States. Before we sanction this iniquity, let us examine its results. It found civil governments in successful operation: it abolished those governments, and made the will of brigadier generals supreme for all purposes. Southern elections are ordered, supervised and approved or set aside by district commanders. Southern justice is what the bayonet may provide. Southern law is what the sword may decree. Southern peace is the patient submission of a conquered people; a peace threatened by impending negro insurrections, which white seditionists are inciting, and liable at any moment to disappear before the terrible tumult of social anarchy. The military government found business reviving, and enterprise struggling to repair the ravages of the war. They abolished labor, and offered army rations as a premium on negro idleness. The country cease to produce, and trade and commerce with other sections perished. Capital left a land which promised soon to be given over to confiscation. General poverty followed the encouraged indolence of the laboring classes. Actual and almost universal destitution exists among the people; the unhappy victims of Congressional cruelty must become pensioners upon national charity or perish from starvation. Hordes of thriftless and discontented negroes, passionate almost to brutality, induced to vice by idleness, incited to violence by evil counsellors, fed and pampered at the public cost, with a great army for their protection, roam at will throughout the land upon a mission of evil, carrying dismay to the hearts of helplessness and innocence, and shocking civilization with the worst of nameless crimes. Such is the condition of the South. A military despotism is over her people. The hand of lawless violence threatens them. Desolation reigns on every hand. About them are the graves of their countless dead. The past is strewn with the wreck of their greatness. Present suffering surrounds them. Their future is thick with peril and dark with gathering misfortune. The foes of the nation are at her feet. Broken in spirit, stripped of fortune, wasted, ragged, wretched and ruined, their situation invoked the magnanimity of kindred manhood and appeals to the generous mercy of a noble enemy.

DISTRESS AT THE SOUTH PRODUCES PROSTRATION AT THE NORTH.

The evil influence of bayonet reconstruction is not confined to the South. The entire country feels it. Northern factories are silent because Southern pockets are empty. Western granaries and storehouses are full, but poverty possesses their ancient market, and their former buyers are now begging bread. A commercial crash is imminent and business stands still and trembles at the prospect. The manufacturing interests of the nation are crippled and almost crushed. The spindle is motionless; the shuttle is silent; the forge and the furnace are deserted; the workshop is vacant; the mill is closed. The hands of the artisan are unemployed and empty; his children are starving, homeless and in rags. The impoverishment of the South throws the entire burden of *taxation* upon the North and West. The Southern States can render no assistance while the government grinds them with an iron heel. If their people shared its benefits they would be impelled to productive ability. As they partake only of its severities, they could not support it if they would, and so long as it oppresses them, if they are fit to be freedmen, they would not support it if they could.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PURPOSE.

The declarations of leading Republicans in Congress leave no room to doubt that the action of that body has been taken with reference to the unity of the Radical party, rather than the unity of the American Republic. The National Legislature has become a mere machine for the manufacture of radical majorities. Its material is the worst and lowest class of humanity, barely rescued from the brutality of the savage state by contact with civilization. A system which is based upon negro stupidity, supported by bayonets and designed to secure partisan triumphs through the enslavement of men of our own race, may be instituted here through force and fraud, but if it can endure in this land the American people have learned liberty to no purpose and well deserve to be taught its value under the stern tutelage of tyranny which awaits them in the future of radical supremacy.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

In its management of our financial affairs, the dominant party has enacted the grossest folly and injustice. Repeated contraction of the currency have caused incalculable commercial disasters. A still more dangerous measure of contraction is now proposed in the Senate, by which the legal tenders are to be withdrawn from circulation and replaced by interest bearing bonds. If property and business do not enter an effective protest, the results will be little short of general ruin.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The national debt amounts to $2,500,000,000. It cost the holders $1,250,000,000. The party in power would pay it in gold, dollar for dollar. They would give to the bondholders a currency different from and better than that used by the people. Specie for the money lenders and paper for the masses is the end of their financial policy. A discrimination so palpable and unfair is an insult to the popular sense of justice. By the terms of the act of issue, greenbacks are made legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Even the soldiers of the Republic accepted paper as the price of their toils and hardships. Is the patriotism of cash more valuable than the public devotion, which fights and bleeds, and dies? Labor receives its wages in paper; the products of the farm, the goods of the merchant, professional fees, all prices and values among the people, are paid in paper. If that kind of money is good for the masses, good to buy all things, from the sweat of labor to the blood of valor, why should it not suffice for the redemption of the Federal securities?

EXEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

Under Radical management, the bonds are exempt from taxation. Receiving from the government the same protection with their property, they pay not a dollar to its support. Such exclusive privilege establishes an aristocracy of money in the midst of a Republic of labor. Toil is taxed; bonds are exempt. Toil produces; bonds consume. Toil builds our public improvements; bondholders enjoy their benefits at no cost. Toil supports our courts, pays our legislators, and defrays the general expenses of the government; bondholders partake of the blessings of all and contribute to the sustenance of none. A policy which makes labor so completely tributary to capital is anti-republican in its effect upon the masses. We greatly mistake the temper of the people if they do not demand that this wrong be promptly righted by such repeals and enactments as will compel all property alike to share the burdens of taxation.

THE REVENUE SYSTEM.

Radicalism derives the bulk of the Federal revenue from home productions and the necessaries of life. Over sixteen thousand articles, including almost everything that supports life or lightens labor, are now the subjects of taxation. Hence the great disparity between wages and the cost of living. Frauds upon the revenue are another characteristic of the present system. The laws are evaded, the officers are bribed; the country is robbed. Over one hundred millions of dollars were lost last year through downright villainy, and the deficiencies of wealthy knaves must be made good by toiling honesty.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

A large portion of the taxes now raised is applied to worse than useless purposes. The Freedmen's Bureau costs twelve millions annually, a sum equal to the entire yearly expense of the government under some of the earlier administrations. That institution feeds, clothes and supports a host of malignant Southern haters, negro fanatics and greedy adventurers, backed by the federal army. It has done more to breed bitterness and discontent among the Southern people than the war itself. The military establishments at the South are another kind of useless and extravagant expenditure. It is costing from sixty to one hundred millions annually.—High Radical authority estimates that it will take ten years to reconstruct the South by the present process. The lowest possible amount for which this partisan enterprise can be completed will be eight hundred millions of dollars. Are the people of this nation to be impoverished, in order that the days of niggerism and fanatacism may be long in the land? Are the masses of the country to be mercilessly taxed, robbed and ruined, in order that corruption may prosper, love of power be satisfied, and the supremacy of Radicalism be assured? We look for such a response to these questions as will wipe out the abominations of the bayonet, restore civil and constitutional governments to the South, exclude the African element from the sphere of politics, and re-establish the American Union upon the ancient foundations of equal justice and popular affection.

A REMEDY POSSIBLE.

Let us recur to the remedy for the manifold wrongs to which we have referred. The reconstruction question, whatever difficulties it may present to bitter partisans, is capable of a safe and easy adjustment through the exercise of an honest and liberal patriotism. The simple application of the principles of the Federal Constitution will remove every obstacle and effect a peaceful, permanent, and satisfactory settlement. If that instrument possesses the perfection with which every lover of his country invests it, it will not be found wanting at the critical juncture. The Constitution which has blessed the people with liberty and crowned this land with greatness will not now prove inadequate to the designs of its authority and leave the vital interests of the Union at the mercy of rude chances and political passions. Let its provisions be applied, and representatives of the South, elected by the only qualified voters of that section, will take their seats in Congress, subject only to the condition imposed upon members from other parts of the land; the natural relations between the Southern States and the General Government will be resumed, and the Union of the States, triumphantly restored, will return in form, in fact, and freedom to the original glory of her first and best estate. The restoration of the South will open the way to great financial relief. When her people are relieved of the domination of the bayonets and the blacks, they will be encouraged to productive pursuits; general prosperity will revive their palsied energies, and their assistance will be happily felt in removing the great burden of debt which now impedes the national progress. The costly national nuisance, the Freedmen's Bureau, will be abolished, and common sense having mastered the situation will decree that negroes, like white men, must either work or starve. The expensive Southern military establishment will be acknowledged unnecessary, and with their disappearance tax-payers will thank God and take courage. A fair taxation of the Federal securities will yield many millions of revenue. The national banks suggest another opportunity of retrenchment. They own between three and four hundred millions in Federal bonds, upon which they draw interest. These bonds are deposited with the Government, and for every $100,000 so deposited, they receive $90,000 in national bank notes. These notes constitute their circulation, and with them they carry on the business, and earn the profits of banking proper. The interest accruing on their deposited bonds is so much premium paid them, in addition to the regular earnings of their business. They receive the benefit of just ninety per cent. more capital than they have invested, and this gratuitous premium comes from the pockets of the people. Justice requires that this sum amounting to between twenty and thirty millions annually, be saved to the public. The simple process of recalling the national bank notes and substituting for the bonds legal tenders as banking currency will effect the needed result, and another sinkhole for the earnings of laborers will be effectually stopped. In the matter of revenue, fewer articles could be taxed, and through a more perfect and more honest mode of assessment and collection, much larger returns could be realized. Congressional extravagance and corruption should be reformed. Investigating committees should be abolished. Land grants and railroad swindles should be abandoned. The Indian wars, like the last, should be avoided. Terrestrial purchases should be suspended. Countless other modes of waste and fraud could be corrected, and a portion of the savings set aside for the final redemption of the debt. A sinking fund for this purpose, made up of bond taxation, the premium paid the national banks and the money wasted in Africanizing the South, would redeem every dollar of the debt in less than twenty years. The way to this desired end could be opened by the substitution of legal tenders for the bonds as rapidly as may be consistent with safety. Millions now paid in interest would thus be economized, and, with the aid of a restored and producing South, the end of our financial troubles would speedily approach.

CONCLUSION.

Having thus attempted to set forth your wrongs, and the possibility of a remedy, we now appeal to you to work out the needed reformation. Whatever evils may result from bad government, the people are the sufferers. Whatever reforms are effected must be brought about by and through the people themselves. The people have it in their power to remove the giant iniquities whose shadows darken the land. They have but to speak, and the enemies of their peace would be powerless, the dignity of the constitution and the laws will be vindicated, and their now imperilled country rescued from impending danger, purified and strengthened by its trials, will resume its majestic march in the paths of greatness, happiness and freedom. A movement has been inaugurated in this city for the organization of the friends of law and order and honest government, as against the forces of Radicalism in West Virginia. The movement will extend to every county; it will find co-operation in every township and school district in the State. We invite and urge you to join hands in the great work of political redemption.

Other States have taken the lead and are already enjoying the first fruits of victory. From Connecticut to California, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the people have interchanged the tidings of deliverance, and both oceans have heard their wild shout of gladness and triumph. The Central States of Ohio and Pennsylvania have responded with glorious deeds that yet thrill the nation. The Empire State has arisen with a mighty proclamation for the right, and the manifestation of her power, like the restless march of a conquering host, points out the path of destiny and bids the nation follow. Already we hear the footsteps of approaching political revolution. It is advancing with an energy that gives assurance of its triumphant progress even unto the end.—Let the people of Virginia fall in with the hosts that move to the rescue of our government and its institutions. While others are fighting and triumphing, let them, too, participate in the struggle and contribute to the result. We invoke your aid in your own behalf, in behalf of good government, and the attendant blessings of justice, liberty and progress. Unite for the restoration of your lost prosperity. Labor for the overthrow of organized fanaticism, corruption and folly. Act, act, act for the sake of peace, Union, freedom and humanity.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION OF THE CONSERVATIVE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

A State Committee, to consist of a chairman and thirty members—six of whom shall reside in Raleigh and three in each judicial district—to be appointed by the State Convention.

The committee shall have power to maintain its organization by filling vacancies, &c., and shall take charge of all matters relating to organization, registrations, &c., and a proper canvass of the State.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

The members of the State Committee in each judicial district shall constitute a district Committee for their respective districts and shall appoint a Chairman, and shall take charge of all matters relating to county organization, &c., in their respective districts; and shall report all matters relating thereto, to the Chairman of the State Committee.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

It is recommended that each County, by popular meetings or through the medium of existing organization, appoint a County Committee, to consist of at least two persons from each Captain's District within its limits.

The County Committee shall take charge of all matters of registration, local organization, &c., within the County, and is requested to make monthly reports to the Chairman of the District Committee, and when necessary, to inform him of such local matters as may require the attention of the District Committee.

It is further recommended that each County Committee cause to be enrolled the names of all the registered voters of their county, who are willing to act and vote with this organization—no man to be thus enrolled without his express consent; and, also, that they cause to be enrolled on a separate list the names of all those who are entitled to register, but who have not done so, and that they use every exertion to secure their registration and active co-operation.

PLATFORM.

The Conservative people of North Carolina, having by their delegates assembled in Convention at Raleigh, on the 5th of February, 1868, to consider the present anomalous condition of the State, and of the country, and to consult together upon the grievances which now afflict and threaten them, and the course of action proper to be adopted in the trying circumstances which surround them, do resolve and declare

1. Our unalterable devotion to the principles of Constitutional liberty, and our fealty to the government of the United States, as set forth in the Federal Constitution. That we sincerely and in good faith accept the legitimate and legal results of the late war, and do hereby reiterate our oft repeated declaration, that we most heartily desire peace and concord with our sister States, and with the entire people of the United States,

2. *Resolved*, That regarding the Constitution of the United States as the source of all power in the administration of the government, and that the powers of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial department are equal and co-ordinate, as defined by that instrument, we do respectfully and solemnly protest against the enforcement upon our people, of the Reconstruction Acts, and policy of Congress, as unconstitutional, unwise and destructive to society, and violative of that great principle of American politics, that each State shall have the exclusive control of its own internal offices.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the great and all absorbing issue, now soon to be presented to the people of the State, is negro suffrage and negro equality, if not supremacy, and whether hereafter in North Carolina and the South, the white man is to be placed politically and, as a consequence, socially, upon a footing of equality with the negro, and, in many localities, subject to his government as a superior. That we are utterly opposed to such change in our government and in our social relations, and that we do hereby earnestly recommend to the people of the State to manfully meet the issue now attempted to be forced upon them, and to use every proper measure within their power to avert the impending mischief.

4. *Resolved*, That while we are unalterably opposed to political and social equality with the black race, we yet have no unjust prejudicies against that race, that we are determined, by just laws, to protect them fully in all their civil rights, and to confer upon them all privileges which can be done consistently with the safety and welfare of both races.

5. *Resolved*, That the distressed and impoverished condition of our people earnestly demands the speediest and wisest measures of relief that the Legislature can devise.

6. *Resolved*, That this Convention recognizes, with feelings of gratitude, the heroic and patriotic efforts of the President of the United States, to restore the Union and harmony and good will among the American people.

7. *Resolved*, That this Convention regards the Supreme Court of the United States as the legitimate expounder in the last resort of the Constitution—and believe that its rights and powers, in that respect, should be preserved intact as established by law in the earlier and better days of the republic, and that any serious impairment thereof, by legislation or otherwise, will be destructive to the best interests of the country, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

8. *Resolved*, That despairing of any restoration of the Southern States under the conduct of that organization which now controls the proceedings of Congress, waiving all former party feeling and prejudice, this Convention does most unhesitatingly recommend and invite the hearty co-operation of all the good people of North Carolina with the Democrats, and Conservative men of the North and West, who are now nobly struggling for the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States, and the restoration of the Southern States to their rights in the Union, on the solid foundation of harmony and peace.

9. *Resolved*, That this Convention elect four delegates and four alternates for the State at large, to represent the conservative people of North Carolina in the next Democratic National Convention, and that it recommend to the conservative people of the several Congressional Districts, to appoint delegates at an early day to represent them in said Convention.

10. *Resolved*, That when an election shall be ordered for the ratification of a new State Constitution, the Executive Committee for the State, hereafter to be appointed by this Convention, be instructed, if the time shall be sufficient to call a Convention of the Conservative people of the State, to put in nomination candidates for the various State offices whose election shall then be ordered, and if there shall not be sufficient time to call said Convention, to put in nomination sound Conservative men for said office.

CONSERVATIVE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Thomas Bragg, Raleigh, Chairman.
R. C. Badger, Esq., " Secretary.
1st District—Hon. W. N. H. Smith, Wm. A. Moore, Mills H. Eure.
2nd District—H. R. Bryan, Geo. V. Strong, T. S. Kenan.
3rd District—Hon. Geo. Howard, J. J. Davis, M. W. Ransom.
4th District—J. M. Leach, L. Brown, J. T. Morehead, Jr.
5th District—E. D. Hall, A. McLean, Hon. T. S. Ashe.
6th District—R. M. Armfield, W. M. Robbins J. H. Wilson.
7th District—Plato Durham, A. C. Avery, M. L. McCorkle.
8th District—R. M. Stokes, Cassius Gudger, W. L. Love.
At Raleigh: Hon. A. S. Merrimon, Hon. D. G. Fowle, Gen. W. R. Cox, Seaton Gales, J. P. H. Russ, Moses A. Bledsoe and R. C. Badger.

CONSERVATIVE CANVASSERS.

Alamance County—Dr John A Moore, James A Graham, James E Boyd, George Patterson, Sr, T M Holt.
Anson—Thomas S Ashe, Arch'd Niven, C R Liles, W G Smith, W P Kendall.
Beaufort—Thomas Sparrow, James B Stickney, Churchill Gorham, F B Satterthwaite, Edward S Marsh.
Burke—Thos G Walton, S C W Tate, Dr David Berry, Andrew Shuford, Jno F Merrill.
Brunswick—Capt D C Allen, Samuel R Chinnis, Col S D Thurston, Thos Drew, Asa Ross.
Cabarrus—William S Harris, John M Long, Dr L S Bingham, Dr F M Henderson, Frank Rogers, Samuel Pharr, P. B. Means.
Caldwell—Maj W H Malone, Gen S F Patterson, Edward W Jones, Rev Isaac Oxford, R H Moody.
Camden—Col D D Ferebee, Dr Muller, C G Luke, W B Ferebee and Willis Sanderlin.
Chatham—M Q Waddell, John Manning, Jr, H A London, Jr, B J Howze, James F Rives.
Carteret—Dr L W Martin, L S Oglesby, John M Perry, Samuel Leffers, Ben H Bell.
Catawba—Dr Ellis, Dr Turner Abernathy, Jonas Cline, G James, Capt Helton.
Caswell—Bedford Brown, John Kerr, Thomas Donoho, S P Hill, G W Thompson.
Cleaveland—Col Lee M McAfee, J. W. Gidney, H D Lee, H Cabaniss and A R Homesley.
Columbus—John W Ellis, W J Stanley, Forney George, V V Richardson, J M McGougan.
Craven—Henry R Bryan, Alexander C Latham, Wm C Snead, John Hughes, Dr P E Hines, H T Guion, Alex Justice.
Currituck—Dr W H Lassell, Burwell M Baxter, James M Woodhouse, William Shaw, T C Humphreys.
Davidson—C. F Lowe, Henry Walser, Jr, F C Robbins, J H Welborn, M H Pinnix.
Duplin—Prof N B Webster, Col Wm A Allen, Capt A J Brown, Wm R Ward, J D Stanford, J. E. Hussey.
Gaston—W T Shipp, Edmund Wilkes, Robert Holland, Col Wm Stowe, Eph Black.
Granville—Col J S Amis, R A Jenkins, N E Cannady, W H P Jenkins, T L Hargrove.
Guilford—Peter Adams, Sr, David F Caldwell, Rev Calvin H Wiley, Nereus Mendenhall, Samuel Rankin, Jr.
Halifax—Edward Conigland, Mason L Wiggins, Dr Henry Mason, R H Smith, William H. Day.
Hertford—J J Yeates, Dr G C Moore, Jas G Slaughter, Dr R H Smoot, Dr R H Shields.
Iredell—Thomas A Nicholson, J H Hill, R A McLaughlin, R R Dempster, Colonel John Malt.
Jones—R R Jones, C B Koonce, E S Franks, H C Foscue, F Foy, E M Foscue.
Johnston—J H Abell, L R Waddell, C B Sanders, W H Avera, Seth Woodall.
Lenoir—Dr H W Blount J C Wooten, A Munroe, G F Whitfield, Wm J Pope.
Lincoln—W J Hoke, D Schenck, W A Graham, W F Hynes, J A Caldwell.
McDowell—Gen Alney Burgin, A M Erwin W W Fleming, Dr John Yancey, Dr McCoy.
Moore—Gen D Dowd, Dr Jno Shaw, Capt Jas D McIver, Capt George Wilcox, Dr H Turner.
Northampton—Gen T J Person, R B Peebles, Dr J C Jacobs, N Thomas Mason, W W Peebles, Dr W S Copeland.
Orange—Jones Watson, John F Lyon, W W Guess, John W Graham, R F Webb.
Onslow—John W Shackleford, E W Farrell, Henry H Sanderlin, M L F Rhese, W P Ware.
Pitt—E C Yellowley, Dr C J O'Hagan, G W Johnson, Henry Shepherd, W R Williams, Jesse Stancill, Abram Cox, L G Little.
Richmond—B F Little, W D Townsend, James T Rosser, James P Leak, John Johnson.
Robeson—John Leach, N A McLean, Giles Leitch, John H McEachern, Thomas Morrisey.
Rowan—F E Shober, W H Bailey, Kerr Craige, W A Hanck, Isaac M Shaver, T W Keen, Rich'd Cowan.
Rutherford—L P Erwin, Joseph Carson, G W Whitesides, Thos S Duffy and W H Miller.
Sampson—Col A A McKoy, Wm S Devane, R C Holmes, Dr A C Bizzell, Dr J S Murphy.
Surry—H M Waugh, H C Hampton, —— Gilmer, Dr Jos Hollingsworth, N H Gwyn.
Wayne—S Newton, Geo V Strong, Wm G Morisey, E A Wright, George Jarvis.
Wilkes—Dr C L Cooke, Dr James Calloway, E A Welbourne, Dr Tyre York, Phineas Horton.
Wake—Charles M Busbee, J Q DeCarteret, Jesse A Norris, Geo Whiting, Jacob Fleming, R W York, Jesse Winburn, G H Alford.
Warren—Col W J Green, Col W A Jenkins, E J Plummer, P R Davis, B M Collins.
Yadkin—Wm A Robbins, J Williams, Sr., Jos Dobson, Aquila Speer, E C Roughton.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

1st. *District.*—Messrs. W. N. H. Smith, of Hertford, M. L. Eure, of Gates, and W. A. Moore, of Chowan.

2nd. *District.*—George Howard, of Edgecombe, F. B. Satterthwaite, of Beaufort, and J. E. Moore, of Martin.

3rd. *District.*—C. S. Wooten, of Wayne, H. R. Bryan, of Craven, and John M. Perry, of Carteret.

4th. *District.*—A. A. McKoy, of Sampson, Thomas S. Kenan, of Duplin, and J. A. Engelhard, of New Hanover.

5th. *District.*—Archibald McLean, of Cumberland, Thos. S. Ashe, of Anson, and W. L. Steele, of Richmond.

6th. *District.*—M. W. Ransom, of Northampton, Jo. J. Davis, of Franklin, Willis H. Jenkins, of Granville.

7th. *District.*—J. T. Morehead, Jr., of Guilford, Livingston Brown, of Caswell, H. A. London, Jr., Chatham.

8th. *District.*—J. M. Leach, of Davidson, W. M. Robbins, of Rowan, Rufus L. Patterson, of Forsythe.

9th. *District.*—Plato Durham, of Cleaveland, J. H. Watson, of Mecklenburg, Jno. F. Hoke, of Lincoln.

10th. *District.*—A. C. Avery, of Burke, R. F. Armfield, of Wilkes, A. F. Simonton, of Iredell.

11th. *District.*—Marcus Erwin, of Buncombe, N. Kelsey, of Madison, Robt. Penland, of Yancey.

12th. *District.*—Cassius Gudger, of Macon, W. L. Love, of Haywood, L. S. Gash, of Henderson.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. *District.*—W. F. Martin, of Pasquotank, R. B. Peebles, of Northampton, P. T. Henry, of Bertie.

2nd. *District.*—Wm. Biggs, of Edgecombe, W. A. Allen, of Duplin, and Maj. Jno. Hughes, of Craven.

3rd. *District.*—D. C. Allen, of Brunswick, A. J. Jones, of Columbus, Rory McNair, of Robeson.

4th. *District.*—H. G. Williams, of Nash, T. D. Snead, of Johnston, W. J. Green, of Warren.

5th. *District.*—Levi M. Scott, of Guilford, S. S. Jackson, of Randolph, Frank C. Robbins, of Davidson.

6th. *District.*—Robt. D. Johnston, of Charlotte, S. H. Walkup, of Union, M. L. McCorkle, of Catawba.

7th. *District.*—Thad. D. Bryson, of Jackson, Jas. H. Merrimon, of Buncombe, A. M. Erwin, of McDowell.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

First District—Currituck, Perquimans, Hertford, Camden, Chowan, Bertie, Pasquotank, Gates.

Second District—Tyrrel, Beaufort, Edgecombe, Hyde, Martin, Washington, Pitt.

Third District—Craven, Greene, Wayne, Carteret, Onslow, Wilson, Jones, Lenoir.

Fourth District—Brunswick, Columbus, Robeson, New Hanover, Bladen, Duplin, Sampson.

Fifth District—Cumberland, Richmond, Stanly, Harnett, Anson, Union, Moore, Montgomery.

Sixth District—Northampton, Wake, Johnson, Warren, Nash, Granville, Halifax, Franklin.

Seventh District—Person, Randolph, Caswell, Orange, Guilford, Rockingham, Chatham, Alamance.

Eighth District—Stokes, Rowan, Surry, Forsyth, Davie, Davidson, Yadkin.

Ninth District—Union, Lincoln, Rutherford, Cabarrus, Gaston, Polk, Mecklenburg, Cleaveland.

Tenth District—Iredell, Caldwell, Alexander, Burke, Wilkes, McDowell.

Eleventh District—Alleghany, Mitchell, Watauga, Buncombe, Ashe, Yancey, Madison.

Twelfth District—Henderson, Macon, Cherokee, Transylvania, Jackson, Haywood, Clay.

1852 AT THE OLD STAND. **1852**

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

WE have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing some of the best Buggies, with and without tops; Rockaways, two and four seats; Wagons, spring and plantation, that were ever exhibited in North Carolina, and respectfully solicit a call from all who may design purchasing anything in our line, before they have made a selection.

We are constantly manufacturing of superior material, also, Harness, of every description required in this section of country, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices, and guaranteed to be as represented by the undersigned, at the old Established Shops, on Nash Street.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance from our old friends, and request a trial from those who have not proved us.

Prices reduced to suit the times. Orders solicited. Very respectfully,

PARKER, MURRAY & CO.

Wilson, N. C., June 19th, 1867, tf.

J. T. MORRIS,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all descriptions; Raymond's Metalic Cases, and wooden coffins of all kinds always on hand.—No. 127, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

Branch House at Raleigh, N. C.

to April 17

NORFOLK.

PIANO FORTE AGENCY.

WILSON & WALKE,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

No. 1 MAIN STREET,

NORFOLK, VA.,

BEG to inform their friends in town and country, and the public, that they are now prepared to execute orders for the following first-class manufacturers, the Agency of all of which they have secured, viz:

Steinway & Sons, New York,
Knabe & Co., Baltimore,
H. F. Miller, Boston,
Grovesteen & Co., New York

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

A supply of each of which will always be kept on hand and offered at manufacturers' prices.

The acknowledged reputation of these instruments—being of superior quality—renders unnecessary comment, and our guarantee—which accompanies each Piano—with our large and varied stock to select from, affords unusual advantages to persons in want of a first class instrument. In store and expected

FOUR SPLENDID INSTRUMENTS.

Second hand Pianos bought, sold and exchanged for new ones. Pianos tuned and repaired by experienced workmen.

Circulars and Catalogues of the above Pianos sent postpaid on application.

WILSON & WALKE.

to Aug 24

TOBACCO! CIGARS!! PIPES!!!

WAREHOUSE OF

HAMBURGER BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS.

Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

CHEWING TOBACCO, SMOKING TOBACCO,

LORILLARD'S, MACABOY,

AND

SCOTCH SNUFFS

AT NEW YORK PRICES.

Importers of all kinds of

PIPES AND SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing.

We keep the LARGEST STOCK in our line South.

We offer to sell all Goods at the very lowest prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed, or no sale.

Our facilities in buying our Goods enable us to compete with any house in the United States.

For further information, call at

HAMBURGER BROTHERS,

UNDER MECHANIC'S HALL,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

January 30-tf.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE!

We would respectfully inform the Merchants of North Carolina that we have just received from Manufacturers' hands, our second Fall Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, HATS, &c.

Our stock is again complete in every respect, and we guarantee to furnish all goods in our line at New York wholesale prices.

W. H. TURNER, T. BOTTIMORE, W. C. MARROW, JR., } W. H. TURNER & CO. Norfolk, Va.

REMOVAL.—In order to accommodate the increasing demand upon us for Boots and Shoes, we shall, on or about the 15th of December next, remove to our large and commodious Iron Front Warehouse, Atlantic Block, Main Street.

W. H. TURNER & CO.

Jan. 30, tf.

J. D. REED, (AGENT.)

Practical Hatter, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Umbrellas, Canes, &c., No. 18 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

to Ap 1 19.

The North Carolinian.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Reliable Advertisements are inserted in the DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN at the following rates, by contract, and may be changed in form quarterly:

One Square One Year	$ 50 00
Two Squares One Year	75 00
Three Squares One Year	90 00
Four Squares One Year	100 00
Fourth Column One Year	125 00
Half Column One Year	225 00
Whole Column One Year	400 00

An inch lengthwise the column is a square. Transient matter is charged One Dollar per Square for the first and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion.

All Advertisements in the WEEKLY NORTH CAROLINIAN are charged Fifty Cents a Square for every insertion.

NORFOLK.

TAYLOR, MARTIN & CO.,

Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Bar Iron and Steel, Wagon Material, Belting and Packing, House Furnishing Goods, &c., Circular Front, Corner of Main Street and Market Square, Norfolk, Va.

Nails at Factory prices, Trace Chains, Weed, Hilling and Grub Hoes, Horse Collars and Hames, Axes, Saws, &c., &c.

The trade supplied at Northern prices.

to Feb 27.

WILLIAM LAMB,

General Commission Merchant, Norfolk, Va.

Will sell Cotton and other Southern Produce in Norfolk, or Liverpool, England.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

to Feb 27.

J. M. FREEMAN,

Watchmaker and Jeweler, No. 29 Main Street, Corner of Talbot, Norfolk, Va. Constantly on hand a full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c.

to Aug 18.

C. SCHWARZKOPF,

Importer and Dealer in French China, Crockery and Glass-Ware, No. 55 Main Street, Norfolk, Virginia.

to Aug 24.

WALTER'S NATIONAL HOTEL,

NORFOLK, VA.

J. M. WALTERS, Proprietor.

To August 28.

E. VANCE,

Norfolk, Virginia, Wholesale Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Bottler of Ales, Wines, Porter, Cider, and all sorts of Mineral Waters.

This is the largest Bottling Establishment South of Baltimore.

Norfolk Va. to Jan 23.

J. G. WOMBLE & CO.,

Importers of and Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Axes, Edge Tools, Cross and Circular Saws, Gum Belting, Gum and Hemp Packing, Anvils, Bellows, Vises, &c., No. 2 Commercial Row, near Ferry, Norfolk, Va.

to Aug 21.

NOAH, WALKER & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, No. 21 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

Clothing and Shirts made to order. All goods warranted as represented.

to April 17.

JOHN B. NEAL & CO.,

Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants, Norfolk, Va.

Refer to R. H. Smith, Esq., Scotland Neck; Hon. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte; O. G. Parsley & Co., E. Murray & Co., Wilmington; Gen. R. W. Hayward, Raleigh; Gen. Wade Hampton, South Carolina; Col. John W. Cunningham, Person county; Turner Battle, Esq., Edgecombe; Exchange National Bank of Norfolk; Geo. H. Brown & Co., Washington.

JNO. B. NEAL, OF N. C. JNO. WHITE, OF S. C.

Jan 30—tf.

DRUG WAREHOUSE.

M. A. & C. A. Santos, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass Ware, &c., Norfolk, Va.

Wholesale agents for Lorillard's Snuffs.

to Aug 24

D. W. Hill, No. 5 Campbell's Wharf, Norfolk, Va., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Lamps, Lanterns, Lamp Chimneys, &c.

Bath Tubs and Toilet Sets manufactured to order.

Guttering and Roofing done cheaper than any house in the City. to Oct 5

NORFOLK STEAM REFINED CANDY Manufactory. Established 1857.

C. Jordan & Son, Wholes

The North Carolinian.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land."

WM. A. HEARNE, JNO. W. DUNHAM,
EDITORS.

Raleigh, Friday, March 6, 1868.

THE future condition of the negroes of the South is a subject fruitful of interest and inquiry to the politician, the philosopher and the philanthropist. It has been, and is now being, widely discussed in connection with the political questions which agitate the country, and scientific men of other nations are beginning to give it consideration.

We have regarded the fate of the race as decided by the emancipation proclamation. We believe that in giving him freedom the government gave him death also. While in a condition of slavery the race most rapidly increased in numbers. Under the protecting care of their masters, who were generally kind and considerate, they were certainly in better and happier circumstances than are those which now surround them. Since emerging from slavery, all the information that can be gained indicates a more than equally rapid diminution. Whatever may be the causes of this decay, the fact is patent to the most casual observer. The proportion of deaths to births among the negroes is fearfully large, and it requires no gift of prophecy to foretell their speedy extinction.

We have been led to these remarks by reading portions of a lecture delivered in the city of New York, on Friday evening last, by the traveller and *savan*, Professor Du Chaillu. Taking for his subject the tribes of Equatorial Africa, he digressed to declare his belief in the extinction of all the other races save the Caucasian. He stated that he not only believed the theory of extinction, but that he saw it; and that he did not regret the fact, as he recognized in it a law of an all-wise Providence, that the superior race shall take the place of the inferior. The same opinion has been advanced by Professor Agassiz, if we are not mistaken.

Whatever may be thought of the theory of Du Chaillu, the developments made by the press of the Southern States tend strongly to its confirmation.

These facts address themselves to the negroes of North Carolina and the South. They would do well to ponder them.—Their present hostile attitude towards the white people of these States is an unnatural and unfortunate one, and they will acknowledge it ere they have grown many years older.

THE Radical majority in the convention is increasing rapidly. We had thought that that majority was sufficiently large to enable the conspirators to secure the passage of any measure they deemed necessary to their party supremacy in the State—the only motive which has yet controlled their legislation. They thought differently, and therefore determined to increase it by denying to certain Conservative members the seats to which they were lawfully elected. We chronicled, yesterday, the action of the convention, depriving Mr. John G. Marler, of Yadkin, of his seat. We have to-day to notice a similar outrage perpetrated upon Mr. Alexander Williams, delegate from Sampson. The vote in that county, as reported to the convention by Major General Canby, shows that Mr. Williams had a clear majority of 516, receiving 873 votes, while his competitor, one Lorenzo D. Hall, received only 357. Other persons by the name of Hall received 612 votes. The sage and honest committee on elections concluded that all these votes were cast for Lorenzo Dow Hall.

Several weeks ago this same committee made a report to the same effect as the above. The report was referred to them, with instructions to send for persons and papers, and present the evidence to the convention. No evidence was taken by the committee, and after several weeks opportunity they very gravely report it as their opinion that Hall was duly elected. The honest people of the State will, we believe, arrive at a different conclusion. The object of this tyrannical majority is not concealed by their professions. Hall and Marshall, the contestants in the cases to which we have alluded, are Radicals with all of a Radical's greed for plunder, and they clamored for a reward for their services. They have it, but they and those who have aided them, have also the unmeasured scorn of every candid and impartial citizen of the commonwealth.

Louis II, King of Bavaria, who died recently, was only 23 years old, and was one of the handsomest men in Europe.

THE CAPITOL MONKEY SHOW.

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTER UNDER THE TABLE.)

[The reader is particularly requested to remember the fact that no Reporter for this paper is allowed on the floor, in the halls or in the galleries of the Convention, and consequently our reports are made from under the table, behind the scenes, or as may be otherwise ordered and convenient.]

FORTY-FOURTH DAY.

EVENING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.

Menagerie opened at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Seventy-five mangy, flea-bitten varmints were loosed from their cages, and figured in the Grand Entree, which was a very tame affair.

The Tourgee, unclassified critter, renewed his motion to reconsider the vote on Rodman's Ready Relief, but gave way (growlingly) that the report on Immigration might be taken up.

Rich, Dives from Pitt, woke up, rubbed his eyes, called the previous question and demanded the yeas and nays.

The question recurring on the substitute, offered by "that Blessed Baby" from Buncombe, it was rejected; yeas 21, nays 62.

The ordinance as amended was then rejected; yeas 32, nays 66.

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, Ashley, Barnes, Benbow, Blume, Bryan, Carter, Colgrove, Forkner, Franklin, French, of Bladen, French, of Rockingham, Fullings, Gahagan, Graham, of Montgomery, Grant, of Wayne, Hayes, of Robeson, Heaton, Hood, Laflin, Logan, Mann, Marshall, Morton, Murphy, Nance, Ragland, Rich, Sweet, Tourgee, Welker.

NAYS—Messrs. Aydlott, Bradley, Carey, Candler, Cherry, Chillson, Congleton, Daniel, Dickey, Duckworth, Durham, Ellis, Eppes, Etheridge, French, of Chowan, Graham, of Orange, Grant, of Northampton, Gunter, Hare, Hay, Hayes, of Halifax, Highsmith, Hobbs, Hodnett, Hoffler, Hollowell, Holt, Hyman, Ing, Jones, of Caldwell, Jones, of Washington, King, of Lincoln, King, of Lenoir, Kinney, Lee, Lennon, Long, Mayo, McCubbins, Merritt, McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, Moore, Mullican, Nicholson, Parker, Parks, Petree, Peterson, Pierson, Pool, Ray, Rhodes, Robbins, Rose, Sanderlin, Smith, Stilly, Stillwell, Taylor, Teague, Tucker, Turner, Watts, Williams, of Sampson, Williamson.

The Tourgee again called up his motion to reconsider Rodman's Relief ordinance. The introduction of this ordinance surprised him exceedingly. It was unjust. It gave partial relief only.

Mr. Legg inquired 'What portion of the people demand relief?'

The Tourgee, snarlingly, "That depends on what you call relief."

Mr. Legg. "I ask members here whether the working classes, or middle class demand relief?

The Tourgee. "Yes, sir-ee! but it is the upper crust that will get relief from this bill. (The Tourgee should support it then, since the bottom rail is now on top.) The landed aristocracy, 1,500 men (who wear clean shirts!) own two-thirds of the soil of this State. (Hence the Tourgee's hate.) They are in debt. (The Tourgee who never had any credit, greatly rejoiceth at this.) The effect of this ordinance is to prevent their lands from coming into market. (The Tourgee wishes to get their lands without money and without price.)

Hood, Egyptian antiquarian who alleges that Ham, the Son of Noah, taught Cecrops letters before the flood, asked whether this ordinance would not prevent poor people from ever getting lands?

The Tourgee, (excitedly,) yes Sir-ee! Brother Hood! for *ten* years at least, and that had as well be forever. So long as a man has the power to pay he is in no need of relief. He did claim that every man had a right to enough (of somebody's) property to give his family a frugal support—then the balance must go to pay his debts. (The Tourgee's creditors from *such a balance* in his hands, could'nt get "meal enough to bait a bird trap, or meat enough to grease a gimblet". This ordinance allows the lands to be held in speculation by the rich. Who are the creditors of these men? Why, the middle classes who have placed their few dollars in trust with the rich. Where there will be one man protected by this ordinance, there would be five beggared. It was a repudiation scheme—as such he branded it. He hoped the shadows of an effete aristocrisy would be removed from *our* midst, that the little property of the poor man would be released from the grip of these landed nabobs! The aristocricy must be scotched and killed, or it would scotch and kill us. Too long had these autocrats been in power.

[The Tourgee continued to rant, bellow and snort, growing more and more unmanageable and finally wound up his foul agrarian tirade with some utterly incoherent allusion to the imprisonment of himself or somebody else during the days of the defunct Confederacy—as resulting in some way or other from the fact that some gentlemen in the country owned land and changed their shirts at least twice a week.]

King, (Trooly Loil) of Lenoir, denounced the ordinance as a repudiation measure—and as an *ex post facto* law. If any act of repudiation was to be passed, it would be best to make a clean sweep and repudiate every debt instead of a few only. He wanted justice done, etc., etc.

Hood, (Galvanized Egyptian Mummy.) couldn't see how any man could profess friendship for the working-classes and vote for such a measure. He opposed it because it was the rich man's ordinance—a relief for a few and not for the masses. He represented poor people, (a poor representative) and hoped gentlemen would do nothing against their interests. There had been some talk of stumping the State against the Constitution—if this ordinance passed, *he* would stump the State against it. (*Brava—bravissimo!*)

Mr. Graham, of Orange, hoped the vote would be reconsidered. He had offered, early in the session, a substitute that he thought would afford adequate relief. He did not believe in retrospective homesteads. The people wanted real, practical relief. The provisions of this ordinance would not stand the test of any court. The ordinance passed in 1865, with some modifications, would meet the wants of the people. As to the clamor against aristocracy, &c., it was all bosh. In his county those who had property opposed the war.

The Tourgee growled, "is not the ordinance of 1865 understood to be illegal?"

Mr. Graham—"Yes," but it was accepted as a compromise, and but for Gen. Sickles' interference with our State laws, matters would now be in a much better condition. He agreed that if Congress had power to destroy State governments, and exercised such power, it became responsible for the State's indebtedness, but he denied the constitutionality of those laws. He thought it time for the Convention to decide upon something.

McDonald, of Chatham,

["Handy spandy, Jack a-dandy,
Loves plum-cake and sugar candy,"

opposed reconsideration. He had been to Granville, [to canvass for Congress, eight dollars a day, and mileage each way.] The people expected some *sich* law, and they rejoiced at its enactment. Last night they held a grand jubilee thare, because the judge didn't come. Last night was a ga-lorious night! All honor to the gentleman who introduced the ordinance! Generations unborn would bless the convention for its action! He would stump the State [against Hood, Egyptian *ubi supra,*] in favor of the ordinance and the constitution. Every body *were* rejoicing—even the children unborn!

[Here the Bunkum baby began to whimper, and Mack, overpowered by his emotions, sank down into his seat amidst a general blubber.]

Alas! despite all Mack's enthusiasm and eloquence, the previous question was called, and the motion to reconsider prevailed—ayes 73, nays 20.

AYES—Messrs. Andrews, Ashley, Baker, Barnes, Bradley, Bryan, Carey, Candler, Colgrove, Congleton, Cox, Daniel, Dickey, Dowd, Duckworth, Durham, Ellis, Eppes, Etheridge, Forkner, Franklin, French, of Bladen, French, of Rockingham, Fullings, Gahagan, George, Glover, Graham, of Orange, Grant, of Wayne, Grant, of Northampton, Hare, Harris, of Wake, Hayes, of Halifax, Heaton, Highsmith, Hobbs, Hollowell, Holt, Hood, Hyman, Ing, Jones, of Caldwell, Jones, of Washington, King, of Lincoln, King, of Lenoir, Kinney, Legg, Logan, Mayo, Marshall, McCubbins, Mullican, Murphy, Nicholson, Parker, Parks, Petree, Peterson, Pierson, Pool, Ray, Reed, Renfrow, Rhodes, Rose, Stilly, Teague, Tourgee, Tucker, Welker, Williams, of Sampson, Williamson.

NOES—Messrs. Aydlott, Galloway, Graham, of Montgomery, Gunter, Hay, Long, Merritt, McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, Moore, Morton, Newsom, Patrick, Ragland, Rich, Sanderlin, Stilwell, Sweet, Taylor, Turner.

On motion of Mr. Pool, Sorrowful Figger, further consideration of the ordinance was postponed, and it was made the special order for Monday next.

Gulley, Nathan, from John-*sing*, got leave of absence.

The Tourgee presented a petition for divorce. [Hope he'll get it, on *her* account.]

Motion to cage the animals for the night, was rejected.

A resolution limiting all members (but chairmen of committees) to 10 minutes in debate, was called up.

King, trooly loil, opposed the making any exception—and moved an amendment to that effect. Lost.

The Tourgee moved to amend by inserting the words, "unless by consent of the house."—Adopted.

After sundry other motions were discussed and rejected, the resolution itself was voted down, under a call for the previous question.

The gorillas, kangaroos, woolly horses and other *horned* cattle, were then driven to their dens. Kalvin, mindful of Barnum's recent catastrophe, saw that the lights were carefully extinguished by Ball, Jim Jones, and other "*scuttlers,*" and then slowly wended his way towards Joseph's, ruminating on the feasibility of selling out to Barnum, as suggested in the Carolinian of yesterday.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

MORNING PERFORMANCE.

THURSDAY, March 5.

* * * * * * *

Dr. Holt, of Orange, arose to a question of privilege. He said that inasmuch as his resolution of yesterday had been unceremoniously thrown out, he desired to enter his protest against the infamous proceeding.

The lavender-scented young man who puts blacking on his whiskers, and splits his hair in the middle, began to read the protest, when King, of Lenoir, moved to return it to Dr. Holt.

Dr. Holt insisted that his resolution had been treated with contempt. He hailed from the native county of Gov. Holden, and whether the statements in the preamble are true or not, they had been heralded over the country by the press and the people, and he had offered his resolution in good faith in order that Gov. H. might have an opportunity of coming forward and vindicating himself.

Manager Kowles declared him ont of order.

Capt. Plato Durham asked that the protest be entered on the journals. It was certainly a new fangled idea that members of a legislative body shall not be permitted to enter protests against the proceedings of the body. Capt. D. said it was through fear that the Convention declined to entertain the protest. In conclusion, he pronounced it an infamous outrage upon the Conservatives of the house.

Gin'ral Abbott hoped it would be dropped as it was irrelevant.

Colgrove, the phunny pheller, from Carteret, moved to refer the resolution to the North Carolinian.

Dr. Holt—You have no right to refer to a higher tribunal.

The house would not permit it to be entered on the journals.

Johnny McDonald, Chatham monkey, "riz" up to a question of privilege. He said it had been noised around town that he had run away from Henderson, and that the respectable white and colored people would not permit him to speak at that point. He said the manner of his departure from Henderson had not been fairly represented.

The chair ruled him out of order.

The committee appointed to petition Congress to reduce the tax on tobacco, and on the distillation of grain, reported a memorial to be forwarded to Congress.

Adopted.

Chilison, gorilla, of Anson, an ordinance to establish a homestead. Referred.

[Right here we must digress a little to aid the reader who might desire to form some idea of the Anson "animile." Like Byron, *description* is *our forte*, but the following valentine, addressed to the "lovely Henry" by a dusky "damsuel" of this city, photographs the delectable cuss so accurately, that we present *it* instead of a drawinfi of our own:

TO HENRI.

Your pretty form, youre pleezing faice
Dost occupi my Boosum's coare;
I've saw no man About the Plaice
Wun half sow fine As yew befoare.
O Henry, brave, O Henry, bowled,
I luv yew more than kin be towled.

Yewer ggger tawl, And hansum hed,
yewer hand sow white and Dellykate,
Has kawzed mi maiden Eyes to shed
the briny tears at a awful raite.
O Henry, bowled, O Henry, brave,
I long, I pine to be yewer slaive.

An then the way yew walk Along
the street—jest like a king,
Dost bid me sing yewer luvly song,
and play it on the syin' string.
O Chillson, brave, O Chillson, bowled,
Around yew I'd mi arms unfold!
Yewers, SAIRY ANN—.]

Sweet, the "pirty man," of Craven, called up his resolution in the case of the contested seat of Mr. Alexander Williams, of Sampson.

Capt. Durham objected to its being called up, unless it was the first on the calendar.

Manager Kowles decided in Sweet's favor.

The report was then read. It is useless to add that it was altogether in favor of Lorenzo Dow Hall.

Mr. Williams, of Sampson—glorious old Sampson—*our* Sampson—said: It is my duty to defend my constituents. I was fairly elected by the respectable white men of Sampson county, and I am here to-day their legitimate representative. The committee which has chosen, for base partizan purposes, to decide against me, had been instructed to send for persons and papers. If they had complied at all, it was only a partial compliance, and solely in the interest of the Radical party. They had strenuously contended when the matter was up before, that there was but one Hall in Sampson county. Evidence had been produced which effectually killed that statement, and now they (the Radicals) attempt to craw-fish out of it.

I have never had the slightest chance to prove my right to the seat I hold.

The committee sent the report to Gen. Canby without ever permitting me to go before them.

Fullings, honest (!) Fullings, said the committee had no evidence save the report of the election, upon which to base their decision.

Capt. Durham—I know the mind of this body, but I have a plain duty before me and I shall perform it.

Mr. Williams has never known even who were members of the committee, nor where the committee met; how in the d—l then *could* he appear before it.

Fullings—he did know the Chairman thereof, and he knew also, when the committee met.

Capt. Durham—there's not a word of it true; the whole thing is illegal, unjust,—an iniquitous fraud to oust Mr. Williams. I know that the resolution will be adopted, for it is in perfect accord with the programme of the Republicans on this floor. For the ejection of Mr. W., neither that gentleman nor his conservative friends care a straw. We simply regard such things as compliments to our honor. Therefore, turn us out as soon as you like, and I assure you, we will feel proud of it.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, protested against the proceedings. The committee, said he, have come in with their *opinions*. We don't want opinions, we want facts. I consider the report, based, as it is, on supposition, an outrage, not only to Conservative members, but to the Convention.

Capt. Durham—I would like to ask Mr. Rodman if he ever knew votes cast in such a manner to be counted for one person.

Rodman, quite coy and exceedingly evasive—I have never given any attention to such subjects. Have *heard* of cases of this kind, but never paid much attention to them.

Johnny McDonald having recovered from his Henderson scare, stood up as "bould" as a lion. He said he was bound to render to Cæsar the things that were Cæsar's, in spite of Deweese or the d—l himself; and such being his platform until he knew that Lorenzo Dow Hall was properly elected to the seat now occupied by Mr. Williams, he could never vote to oust the latter gentleman.

The previous question was demanded and sustained.

The vote was called and resulted—ayes 43 noes 35.

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Ashley, Bryan, Carter, Candler, Chilison, Colgrove, Congleton, Dickey, Duckworth, Fisher, Forkner, Franklin, Fullings, Gahagan, Garland, Garrett, Glover, Graham, of Montgomery, Gunter, Harris, of Wake, Harris, of Franklin, Hayes, of Robeson, Highsmith, Hobbs, Hood, Ing, Lee, Logan, Mann, May, Marshall, Morton, Newsom, Pierson, Rhodes, Smith, Stilwell, Sweet, Teague, Tourgee, Tucker.

NOES—Messrs. Baker, Bradley, Daniel, Durham, Ellis, Eppes, Etheridge, French, of Bladen, Graham, of Orange, Grant, of Wayne, Hare, Hodnett, Hollowell, Holt, Hyman, Jones, of Caldwell, King, of Lenoir, Kinney, Laflin, Legg, Lennon, Long, Merritt, McDonald, of Chatham, Moore, Murphy, Nicholson, Patrick, Parks, Ray, Read, Renfrow, Sanderlin, Stilly, Welker.

Capt. Durham wished to enter the same protest as in Mr. Marler's case. Overruled.

The chair announced the

SPECIAL ORDER.

The report of the committee on counties and towns, etc. The Tourgee, chairman of the committee, said since the old county court system had been abolished, the committee had reported a plan proposing a Board of Comissioners to attend to county taxation and other public matters.

The ordinance was read. Section 1st was adopted.

Mr. King opposed the second section because it provided but one coroner in each county.

Heaton and Congleton (Swine and Pianos) took similar ground.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, was oppesed to the creation of unnecessary offices. He moved to strike out the words "five commissioners."

French, (Flat-Foot) of Bladen, moved to amend by substituting "three" for "five." Lost.

Mr. Graham's amendment was then rejected, and the section was adopted as reported.

Sections 3 and 4 were adopted.

Hobbs, the coming man, very sensibly moved to substitute the word "district" for the word "township," in the 5th line.

The Tourgee opposed this amendment, and Hobbs (alas! for the frailty of human greatness) withdrew it.

Divers immaterial amendments were offered, discussed, and adopted.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, moved to amend the ordinance so as to authorize the appointment of Justices of the Peace by the Boards of Commissioners. Lost.

King, loil, moved to amend section 13, of the ordinance by empowering the legislature to modify or repeal it. Lost—yeas 13, nays 80.

Section 14 was adopted as reported from the committee. Here it is:

"No county, city, town or other political corporation, shall assume or pay, nor shall any tax be levied or collected for the payment of any debt, or the interest upon any debt contracted directly or indirectly in aid or support of the rebellion."

[Prior to the adoption of this section, Mr. Dowd moved to strike out the word "indirectly," but the amendment was rejected by a vote of 74 to 15.]

The ordinance as amended passed its 2nd reading, yeas 83, noes 10.

It was then made a special order for Saturday next.

An ordinance for the relief of the sheriff of Orange county was read again and passed.

An ordinance was introduced and referred to incorporate the Charlotte City Hall Association.

Harris, (nigger, Jeemes Henry,) moved to take up his resolution, stopping per diem after the 10th inst.

On motion of Gallows-Bird Galloway, this motion was laid on the table.

Rodman, mean white, introduced, by leave, an ordinance extending the time for the registration of deeds. Referred.

Here the curting fell amid much bestial confusion and the varmints dispersed single-file to their dens.

WARRENTON, N. C., March 5, 1868.

Editors of the Carolinian:—I have concluded to become, at your request, your "occasional correspondent" from this point. If my letters should prove rather tedious reading, please attribute the dullness to the want of suitable material to be worked up, rather than to the stupidity or indolence of the writer. A man, not a genuine Bœtoian, likes to be accounted dull. An old writer thinks, "a dull man is so near a dead man, that he is hardly to be ranked in the list of the living." He, therefore, sagely argues, that he is "to be little employed." You shall be duly informed as to any incidents, rumors, etc., of general interest, and when there is nothing in the news line to chronicle, I may ask the largest latitude allowable under the circumstances, for the indulgence of my pen in moralizing, criticisms on men and books, political hints, &c. You know

"They were made to exalt us, to teach us to bless,
Those invincible brothers, the Pen and the Press."

As your paper has been so recently removed to Raleigh, and your semi-weekly changed into a daily, you may be gratified to know that it is really sought after and read with no little avidity by many of our people. It is, in a word, decidedly popular, and is destined to receive a handsome patronage, I hope, at the hands of our Warren people, who, you know, were not only thorough Democrats before the war, but also thorough patriots during the war. Now, that "grim visaged war has smooth'd his wrinkled front," our people are loyal to the constitution, to their caste, their color,—to patriotism, honor and right. So may they ever be!

I noticed an article in your paper relative to our political *status* here that is not exactly in accordance with my impressions. I do not think many of the freedmen can be influenced to vote for our candidates. Possibly, in the county, there may be as many as an hundred who can be induced to stand by the whites, but I apprehend that number will cover them all. They are so positively ignorant, so thoroughly drilled, and cherish such antagonistic feelings for their superiors—their former masters, that I have no idea that very many can at present be persuaded to vote with those who are truly their friends and only friends—the white men of Warren. In this county, the blacks outnumber the whites about four to one. Unless they can be taught the truth, that the great Scallawag and his criminal crew are really plotting their ruin, and that true safety and happiness lie in the path now trodden only by the white people of North Carolina, I can not suppose, that in this county at least, more than one hundred will vote for Vance and the ticket generally. Whilst then we are powerless to elect candidates for the legislature, we can help swell Vance's majority—we can help beat that imported scallawag, who has been sent forth by the mongrels at Raleigh to beat up recruits throughout the district, that he and other "white niggers," as our gallant Col. Wharton J. Green called them in a speech recently made in this place, may be hoisted into power and fatten upon the public garbage.

It is high time for all good and true men to be at work. The best speakers in the State should devote much of their time to the great duty of arming and animating our people for the fight. If our people will only strive to conquer, I doubt not victory will crown their efforts most gloriously.

Promising to "drop you a few lines" not many days hence, I am faithfully, SALMAGUNDI.

[For the North Carolinian.

Was it Right?

MESSRS. EDITORS: Never before perhaps in the history of our city, has the Fire Department been so well organized as at the present time. Many of our best and most energetic citizens have come forward and organized three of the most effective Fire Companies in the State.

The Hook and Ladder Company, desiring to hold a meeting last Tuesday evening, obtained permission from the Mayor to use the reception room of the guard-house. A large attendance was present and the Company were transacting business of importance when the hour of 9 o'clock arrived, at this time the Company were told, by the Chief of Police, in an abrupt manner to vacate the room, which they did immediately.

If the citizens will not frown on such conduct, and assist the Fire Department in getting some place wherein to transact its business, the noble men who are ever willing to peril their lives to save property, will hold their meeting some night in the open square, by the light of a tar barrel, and agree unanimously to disband. Should fire then occur, and property be destroyed, unkind treatment on the part of city officials towards the Fire Department will be the only solution.

HOOK & LADDER.

WARRENTON, March 5, 1868.

Messrs. Editors:—Our jail was burnt this morning. The fire was discovered about 3 o'clock, and is thought to be the work of an incendiary. There were nine prisoners confined in the four rooms, and but for the very timely arrival of Mr. Lewis Collins, the jailor, they would soon have been stifled by the smoke, even long before the flames could have reached them. If his arrival had been delayed fifteen minutes longer, doubtless I should now be advising you of the death of all. Among them was one white man from Granville, by the name of Connor. All the prisoners are safe and confined.

The negroes generally exhibited great indifference, although all the business part of the town was seriously threatened with destruction. Some acted nobly, specially Dick Higgs, who deserves the thanks of all, for his good example as well as constant labor. One negro hailed another one with a bucket: "Hello! aint you a *leaguer?*" "Yes." "What in the h—ll then are you toting that water for?" There is evident rejoicing among many of them that the "hotel," as they call the jail, is in ashes.

Hurridly, B.

The Writ of Quo Warranto.

The process under which it is proposed to oust Mr. Stanton, is of English origin. Up to the time of Edward I, the King of England was in the habit of calling upon persons holding franchise to produce the charter by which they held them. If they could not satisfy the royal commissioners their franchises were taken from them without more ado. The action of *quo warranto* was instituted to check abuses of the rayal prerogative. It issued out of Chancery. The person against whom it was directed was summoned to appear before the King's Bench, or a justice "in eyre"—that is, riding his circuit—and show by what warrant he held his franchise or office.

The original action has given place to what is called "an information in the nature of a *quo warranto.*" This, although in its form a criminal, is really a civil proceeding. Originally, if the defendant could not make good his right, he was fined for usurpation. At present no fine is inflicted. If the writ issues against an officer, the only punishment which can be inflicted upon him is deprivation of his office. When it issues against a corporation, the corporation may be destryed, in which case its franchises revert, in this country, to the State which grranted them inthe first instance.

This proceeding is also used to test the claims of two persons to hold the same office. In this case, the person who takes the initiative is called the relator. The information is filed in the name of the government, the consent of the rival claimants not being sufficient to give jurisdiction.—The most noticible feature of this proceeding is the obligation resting upon the defendant to prove his case. In other prooceedings the burden of proof rests upon the plaintiff.—*N. Y. Post.*

Philadelphia Mass Meeting Against Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—An immense democratic meeting was held here to-night in opposition to Congress. Resolutions were passed denouncing the attempt of Congress to destroy the constitutional powers of the executive department and the judicial department of the federal government, they being co-ordinate and co-equal with the legislative department, and alike beyond its control; supporting and sustaining the executive and judicial departments against the usurpations of Congress in all acts which are for the defence of the Union and constitution against legislative treason, and also bitterly denouncing any attempt on the part of Congress to give the negro race either political power or social equality. Copies of the resolutions were ordered to be sent to the President and presiding officers of Congress.

Upon the lists of graduates at the late commencement of Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md., we find the following names of young gentlemen belonging to this State: W. S. Anderson, R. V. Cowan, E. A. Hall, A. G. Jones, W. W. Latham, J. L. Laxton, J. E. Matthews, D. T. Millard, F. M. Parks, W. P. Parks, C. M. Payne, J. D. Perry, W. E. Richardson, R. T. Saunders, V. N. Seaweil, J. W. Shuford, S. P. Sparrow, Josepnus Turner, S. P. Waldo, E. J. Williams and R. E. Walker.

One student from each congressional district of the Southern States is received as a beneficiary in this college, the Faculty giving the preference to a disabled soldier.

Iowa has three women editors: Mrs. Money, of the Jefferson Era; Mrs. Hartshorn, of the Corydon Monitor, and Mrs. Mary Read, of the Wright county Register.

Burritt, "the learned blacksmith," has just started a magazine in London, called "Fireside Words."

DIED.

In this city, at the residence of Rev. Dr. Lacy, March 4, 1868, at midnight, Mrs. GRIZZY L. RYAN, in the 74th year of her age. She was stricken with paralysis the night before, and lingered, without reviving, twenty-seven hours.

The funeral will take place from the Presbyterian church, this morning, at 11 o'clock. Her friends and acquaintances and the friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN.

For General Market Reports see Commercial Intelligence on Third Page.

OUR NOON DISPATCHES.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

The Court is about organizing. No new features or developments.

OUR MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

House—A bill was introduced providing for a successor should the position of Chief Justice become vacant. The Judge holding the oldest commission to succeed the Chief Justice is duly appointed.

A resolution was adopted ordering the printing of 3,000 extra copies of the impeachment articles.

The committee on Banking and Currency were directed to enquire into the expediency of amending the banking laws by which State Banks in process of legislation may be relieved from making monthly statements and tax on circulation.

A motion was made that the House, in committee, attend the managers to witness the organization of the impeachment court, but it was withdrawn at the suggestion of Bingham, who stated that only the managers were expected and there was no accommodation for others. The managers withdrew followed by many members, leaving only 40 in the House, who proceeded to consider the Tennessee election case. For the first time in several years the Democrats were in a majority in the House. Without concluding the case they adjourned.

Senate.—The South Carolina convention's resolution of thanks to Congress, Grant and Strnton, was presented.

The bill rebuilding the warehouses at Fortress Monroe passed.

A bill was introduced to rebuild the levees on the East bank of the Missisippi and to reclaim Yazoo river lands.

Mr. Chase appeared supported by the Committee. The managers followed supported by a large number of the members of the House.

Wade announced that all business would be suspended for the purpose of proceeding to business required by the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. The chair will now be vacated for that purpose. Mr. Chase advanced and took the chair. He said:

"Senators—I am here in obedience to your notice, for the purpose of proceeding with you in forming a court of impeachment for the trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. I am now ready to take the oath."

Justice Nelson administered the oath prescribed by Senate rules.

Mr. Chase then administered the oath to Senators in alphabetical order, until Mr. Wade approached, when Mr. Johnson objected to his becoming a member of the court because he had a contingent interest.

A discussion ensued lasting until five o'clock, when, on motion, Judge Chase adjourned the court.

Mr. Wade resumed his seat and on motion the Senate adjourned.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

No progress whatever made to-day during nearly four hours debate. Utter confusion prevails regarding the mode of procedure. A dozen Senators spoke—no two agreeing upon the details. Among the points made to the satisfaction of different speakers were these: that Wade had no rights in the court, having interest; that being a Senator of Ohio he had a right to act and vote; that though Wade a right, it was a matter of conscience whether he should claim it; that when the President came to the bar was the time for challenge; that the President had no right to challenge the judges the constitution provided for him: that it was a duty to keep the organization pure; that if at the end the scales were equally balanced, that into which you threw Wade's personal interest would prevail; that they were a court; that they were a senate; that as only half the members were sworn, they were neither. Thus the argument progressed until five o'clock, when some one suggested that Judge Chase had been on duty since 10 o'clock, and moved to adjourn. Howard objected. They had a rule for adjournment. The court was adjourned thereby.

The managers were in attendance all the evening, impatient to begin work.

Large crowds visited the President to-day.

Stanton still sleeps in the War Department.

Thomas goes at three daily for his private mails.

Judge Chase adjourned the Supreme Court at one o'clock for one hour, expecting to return from the Senate in that time. Not coming in that time, Judge Fields adjourned it until to-morrow.

South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, March 5.

A resolution was adopted asking Congress to give lands sold for U. S. taxes to the State for distribution among freedmen. Value of the lands $700,000. Every body in the convention is electioneering for office. Three-fifths of the offices will be filled by negroes. The Secretary of State will be a negro; perhaps the Lieutenant-Governor. More than half of the Legislature and some Judges. The attempt to force negroes into school with whites is postponed until the 11th, to await the New Hampshire election.

Conferences.

BALTIMORE, Mach 5.

The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Church South, Bishop Doggett presiding, and the Conference of the M. E. Church, Bishop Sampson, presiding, are in session here.

Maryland Senatorship.

ANNAPOLIS, March 5.

Three unsuccessful ballotts.

C. SCHWARZKOPF,

Importer and Dealer in German, French, English and Domestic Fancy Goods, No. 55 Main Street, Norfolk, Va. Combs, Brushes, Fans, Jewelry, Perfumery and Toys. Zephyr Worsted, Trimmings, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Hosiery, &c., &c.

Piano Fortes, of the best manufactories, always on hand.

to Aug 24.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES WANTED

Call at W. H. Jones & Co.'s Store before you sell. Highest cash prices paid by

J. B. HUNTER,
of the firm of
J. B. HUNTER & CO.,
Portsmouth, Va.

May 5-d1w.

THE HOLDEN RECORD.

Good government, the real welfare of the Republican Party and every conceivable interest of the

"GOOD OLD NORTH STATE"

demand the defeat of

W. W. HOLDEN.

To do this the undersigned calls on every honest man in the State for aid and encouragement.

He will Edit and Publish a Weekly

ILLUSTRATED CAMPAIGN PAPER,

at the low price of

FIFTY CENTS DURING THE CAMPAIGN

in Raleigh, N. C., entitled

THE HOLDEN RECORD.

The first copy of which will be issued the 1st of March next, or earlier, should the cuts be received from New York.

☞ Every voter in the State must have a copy of this paper.

Again, the undersigned calls on every man who loves his country, and is desirous of permanent peace and prosperity, to aid him in hurling from political life forever this miserable sinner and the true Republican Interests of the State and Nation. Address

H. H. HELPER,
Raleigh, N. C.

Feb. 28, 1868—d26.tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WAKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Feby Term, 1868.

M. B. Royster vs. T. H. Snow.—Attachment.

In this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is a non-resident, *it is ordered* that advertisement be made in the North Carolinian for six weeks, for said defendant to appear and plead, or judgment will be entered according to law. J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

Feb. 28, 1868.—oaw6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WAKE COUNTY.

Court of Please & Quarter Sessions Feby Term, 1868.

John A. Moore vs. James V. Moore, Attachment.

In this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is a non-resident, *it is ordered* that advertisement be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in Raleigh, for six weeks, for said defendant to appear and plead, or judgment will be entered according to law. J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

feb 28-oaw6w.

PIANO TUNING!

The agent of the firm of Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, is now in town, and will be pleased to attend to any business in his line.

All should avail themselves of this rare and reliable opportunity. Orders may be left with Peter Hanson, at the Post Office, or at the Exchange Hotel. F. W. WALTER.

Raleigh, Feb. 27, 1868. 25-d3t

P. F. PESCUD,

DRUGGIST AND INSURANCE AGENT,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Keeps constantly for sale a complete stock of such articles as are usually found in a First Class Drug Store. Also, Garden and Field Seed, the quality and prices of which secure general satisfaction to the most particular and the closest buyers.

He represents

TEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES,

the ombined capital and assets of which amounts to $6,000,00, and

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

whose assets exceed $17,000,000, at 9 per cent. interest.

The interest has exceeded losses for the past 15 years, and there has been a return of fifty per cent. premium money to Policy Holders for 15 years past. This is more than any other company in the United States can say.

Please call and see me at

MY OLD STAND,

where I may be found, ready and willing to oblige the public.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Feb. 1-3m.

MCILWAINE & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, Notions and Ready-made Clothing, No. 79 and 83, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

Agents for Bradley's Super-Phosphate Lime, Dealers in No. 1 Peruvian Guano and other Fertilizers.

R. D. MCILWAINE, FRANK POTTS, S. S. BRUGGER.

to Feb 27

GUILFORD LAND AGENCY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Landholders who wish to sell Agricultural, Mineral Lands, Water Powers, Mills, Town Lots or Real Estate of any kind, will find it to their advantage to place their property in our hands for sale. We have great facilities for procuring purchasers for all such property.

For information, address

JOHN B. GRETTER, General Agent,
Greensboro, N. C.

to Nov 20

THE ROANOKE NEWS,

Published at

WELDON, N. C.

JORDAN STONE, Editor.
STONE & UZZELL, Proprietors.

A Semi-Weekly Conservative paper, devoted to News, Miscellany, and general reading matter. A fine advertising medium, being at the junction of all

The North Carolinian.

Raleigh, Friday, March 6, 1868.

☞ The North Carolinian is publi-hed every morning in the building North-East corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets—up stairs.

☞ Entrance under the sign of NICHOLS, GORMAN & NEATHERY, Book and Job Printers.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

We heartily congratulate the white citizens of the county of Wake upon the success of their convention on yesterday. The court room was crowded to its utmost capacity, and every man present evinced a determination to defeat the nigger ticket in this county by a handsome majority. If the spirit of this meeting is an earnest of the feelings of her white citizens generally, Wake will be glorious redeemed in the next election.

The convention was organized by calling Dr. Wm. I. Busbee, of the county, to the chair, and by the appointment of Mossrs. A. Smedes and L. D. Stephenson, as secretaries. Major Seaton Gales, of the Sentinel, briefly explained the object of the meeting to be the endorsement of nominations made by the State Executive Committee for the various State offices, the nomination of candidates for the county offices, and the appointment of delegates to the Congressional and District Convention.

The committee on resolutions reported a resolution in accordance with the first purpose mentioned, after which the convention proceeded to make the nominations.

The following gentlemen were selected as the candidates of the White Men of the county, for the offices attached to their names:

For the Senate:
MOSES A. BLEDSOE.

For the House of Commons:
COL. JNO. P. H. RUSS.
REUBEN FLEMING.
JESSE A. NORRISS.
J. J. OVERBY.

For Sheriff:
R. K. FERRELL.

For Superior Court Clerk:
QUENTIN BUSBEE.

For County Court Clerk:
J. J. FERRELL.

The nominations were received with applause by the Convention.

The chairman appointed the following gentlemen delegates to the Convention of the Fourth Congressional District to make a nomination for Congress: J. H. Rogers, G. W. Norwood, Dr. T. W. Avera, B. J. Perkinson, Alonzo Stephenson, G. H. Alford, Quentin Utley, John Scott, Canady Lowe, Wm. Laws, B. Y. Rogers, J. Q. DeCarteret, John W. Dunham and Geo. W. Thompson; and the following to the Convention for the Sixth Judicial District to nominate a Solicitor for the District: H. P. Tucker, George H. Faribault, Peyton Dunn, Jos. Blake, Jesse Winborn, J. A. McLean, Dr. Allison, F. G. Foster, J. Q. Adams, C. B. Root, J. M. Blair, W. D. Williams, Jno. C. Gorman and R. C. Badger.

The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen of the county and city.

With three cheers for the nominations, the convention adjourned.

CITY AND STATE.

Attempt to Create a Row.

Just at the close of the county meeting of the white men of Wake, held at the Court House in this city, on yesterday, an attempt was made by Jos. William Holden, one of the Radical nominees for the Legislature, to create a disturbance by denouncing Col. J. P. H. Russ, for remarks made by the latter, during a speech he delivered on the floor some hour or more previous. He was, however, summarily ejected from the hall.

W. W. Holden, the Radical nominee for Governor, attended by a gang of negroes and their pale-faced brethren, also attempted about the same time, to intimidate the meeting by collecting before the door of the Court House, and using offensive and threatening language.

In the name of law and order, and the peace and quiet of this community, we solemnly protest against this palpable attempt to incite violence and bloodshed. No man, having the good of his fellow-citizens and the well-being of the community in which he lives at heart, would be guilty of such outrages. There is not one particle of justification for it. We hold that no man who wishes satisfaction of another, for any cause, will attempt to seek it in a public assembly. If such a course is attempted it proves the fact that no satisfactory solution of the controversy is anticipated, for it is to be presumed that there are always peace-makers in every crowd who would refuse to allow a breach of the peace. If a feud exists, and one of the parties require or is anxious to obtain satisfaction, there are a thousand opportunities for him to obtain it—in the street or on the field. Therefore we look on this assault as an insult offered to a public meeting, and a premeditated attempt to create a row and bloodshed.

We tell these stirrers-up of strife and inciters of mob law, that they are treading on dangerous ground. The people will not quietly allow such outrages to be oft repeated. Let a war of classes or races once begin—let scenes of bloodshed and strife be once inaugurated, and they who commence it will have most cause to regret it. They who sow the wind will reap the whirlwind. But it can be averted. Let the lovers of peace, both white and black, frown down and rebuke these efforts to establish mob law, and all will yet be well.

With personal matters between man and man, neither we, nor the public, have anything to do but an attempt to gag and intimidate public assemblies will not be tolerated.

He "Speaks Advisedly"

We are glad to see by a card of J. Howard Eldridge in Wednesday's Standard, that he has it in his power to throw light on the subject of the stolen furniture in Newbern. His position "for over three years," gives him great advantage over the painful public rumor on that subject. He can speak by the book. Let him make a clean breast and tell all about it. Don't let him speak in a passion, however, and call people by naughty names, who so far from offending him, have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with the polite gentleman, and never even heard of him before. He "*speaks advisedly.*" He has the "evidence at hand," (already in his pcokt and carried about,) we suppose, to put put all poor devils in "a most pitiable condition" who should dare to take up the old story of this pitiful theft. Let J. Howard Eldridge come out like a man, and tell the whole story. The Nubbern people would like this *official* expose wonderfully. They would like to see the whole matter in an authenticated form. We should rejoice to hear from J. Howard Eldridge, and will publish his statement with pleasure, on condition that his language is decent, and his narrative not too long.

A Clear Back down.

Johnny McDonald, we learn, put on the lion's skin, and roared voceferously on yesterday, during the excitement produced by the attempt of the Ex P. G. to create a row in front of the Court House. Some thought there was fight in him, but when a fine opportunity was presented for the gratification of his belligerent propensities his jackass ears exhibited themselves through the lion's skin, and he unceremoniously backed down.

Its no use, Johnny; your counterfeit zeal for Holden was too palpable to deceive even him. Deweese has the inside track—is on the blind side of the Congressman-maker,—and you won.t get a single puff from Holden. You can't come it!

White Men, Ponder It!

The disgraceful and lawless attempt to intimidate our people, and create a disturbance in a public meeting, made by the radicals in this city on yesterday, is only a foretaste of what may be expected should they succeed in obtaining full control of our State government. If, with white officials to execute the laws now in force, and in the face of military surveilance the lawless crew have the hardihood to openly and defiantly insult a public assembly and maliciously incite a mob to violence, it requires no prophet to predict the inevitable result, with negro officials, and power and authority in their own hands.

If Our Senior

who left this office more than a week ago, promising to be absent only a day or two, does not come back at once and assist us in running this machine, we shall straight way proceed to run up the *Black* flag at our masthead, and run Johnny McDonald for President of the United States against the world.

There, now, if this won't bring him, there's no use a talkin',—that's all.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Kinston, April 9th; Beaufort, Good Friday, April 10th; Newbern, Easter Day, 12th; Pugh's Chapel, Pitt county, April 15th; Trinity Church, Beaufort county, April 17th; Zion Church, Beaufort county, April 18th; Washington, April 19th; Plymouth, April 22d; Elizabeth City, April 24th; Hertford, Perquimans county, April 26th; Gatesville, April 28th; Edenton, 30th; Windsor, May 3d; Woodville, May 4th.

Ms Found in a Bottle.

Previous question,
Spoils digestion;
Division's just as bad;
That fool, Tourgee,
He bothers *me*,
And Durham makes me mad!

(Signed.) KALVIN J. KOWLES.

Mayor's Court.

The following case was disposed of by His Honor, Mayor Haywood, yesterday:

Benjamin Jewell, charged with feeding his mules on Martin street, was fined $5.

At the battle of Williamsburg, in May, 1862, General ——, of this place, was dangerously wounded by a Minnie ball, which went entirely through his face, crushing in its passage his jawbone and knocking out several of his jaw-teeth. From this wound he has been a constant sufferer until a few days ago, when he had extracted, from near the roof of his tongue, a large jawtooth, where it was driven by the Yankee ball which wounded him near six years ago.—*Warrenton (Va.) Sentinel.*

The white men of Brunswick county held a mass meeting in the court house, at Smithville, on the 2d instant. Able and eloquent speeches were made by Colonels John D. Taylor and S. D. Thruston, Captains D. C. Allen and Swift Galloway, and D. S. Cowan, Esq., of the county.—Major Duncan J. Devane, of New Hanover, and Captain John W. Ellis, of Columbus, also made forcible speeches. The meeting was all that the most ardent well-wisher could desire, and we confidently expect old Brunswick to repudiate the nomination of Dan. L. Russell, Jr., by polling an overwhelming majority for Col. Devane, the white man's candidate for Judge.

Colonel E. D. Hall, white man's candidate for Lieutenant Governor, addressed the people of Onslow county on Tuesday. The Wilmington Journal learns that the assemblage was a very large one and that the speech had a fine effect.

A thorough organization of the white men of the county was made. John W. Shackelford, Esq., was nominated for the Legislature.

We learn from the Fayetteville News that an unfortunate difficulty occurred at Lumberton between the whites and negroes last week, in which several persons were severely injured. The difficulty had no connection with politics. A white man named Graham was fatally stabbed in the back by a negro woman.

The residence of Mrs. Hybart, near Fayetteville, was burned on Thursday night last. The family succeeded in saving a portion of the household furniture. It is supposed that the smoke house was first fired, and by an incendiary.

The white men of New Hanover will hold a convention and grand mass meeting in Wilmington on the 10th inst. The Hon. S. J. Person and Col. Robert H. Cowan have accepted invitations to address the meeting.

Wm. Warden, Esq., has been appointed county court clerk of Cumberland county vice Jesse T. Warden late clerk. Gen. Canby has confirmed the appointment.

The White Man's Ticket!

For Governor:
ZEBULON B. VANCE.

For Lieutenant Governor:
EDWARD D. HALL.
of New Hanover.

For Attorney General:
SION H. ROGERS,
of Wake.

For Superintendent of Public Works:
GEN. SAM'L. F. PATTERSON,
of Caldwell.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
REV. B. CRAVEN,
of Randolph.

For Secretary of State:
ROBERT W. BEST,
of Greene.

For Auditor of Accounts:
S. W. BURGIN,
of Buncombe.

For Public Treasurer:
KEMP P. BATTLE,
of Wake.

For Chief Justice of North Carolina:
RICHMOND M. PEARSON.

For Associate Justices of the Supreme Court:
WILL. H. BATTLE, of Orange,
EDWIN G. READE, of Person,
(and if the number be increased to five,)
MATT. E. MANLY, of Craven,
A. S. MERRIMON, of Buncombe.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District:
DAVID A. BARNES,
of Northampton.

Second District:
E. J. WARREN,
of Beaufort.

Third District:
GEORGE V. STRONG,
of Wayne.

Fourth District:
WILLIAM S. DEVANE,
of New Hanover.

Fifth District:
RALPH P. BUXTON,
of Cumberland.

Sixth District:
ROBT. B. GILLIAM,
of Granville.

Seventh District:
THOMAS RUFFIN, JR.,
of Alamance.

Eighth District:
FRANCIS E. SHOBER,
of Rowan.

Ninth District;
WILLIAM M. SHIPP,
of Lincoln.

Tenth District:
ANDERSON MITCHELL,
of Iredell.

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Prices moderate.

☞ Goods Direct from Manufacturers. to Aug 24.

COMMERCIAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—P. M.

Cotton opens buoyant; sales 20,000 bales, with a brisk speculative demand, which has driven prices to arrive 1-16 higher than on the spot. Uplands, to arrive, 9½@9¾; on the spot 9¾. Orleans 9½@10. Breadstuffs dull.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—Noon.

Yesterday evening cotton closed excited. Uplands on the spot 9½@9¾, to arrive 9½@9¾. Orleans 9½@10. Sales of 25,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—Afternoon.

Cotton very firm and advanced one-eighth. Uplands 9½@9¾. Orleans 10a10¼.

LONDON, March 5.

Securities unchanged.

NEW YORK, March 5.

Flour a shade firmer; Wheat quiet; fine Corn 1c. better; Rye quiet; Oats dull; Pork quiet at $25; Lard dull; Cotton very firm—sales this morning 1,200 bales at 25c. Freights dull; Turpentine firmer, 72@73. Rosin steady—strained $3.50. Gold 41. Old Bonds 10½; Virginia 44½; Tennessee coupons 67; New 63¾.

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 5.

Cotton closed quiet. Sales of 20,000 bales. Uplands 9¾; Orleans 10.

WILMINGTON, March 4.

Spts. Turpentine firm 66. Rosin steady; strained and No. 2, 2.40. Cotton quiet at 23. Tar $2.30

BALTIMORE, March 5.

Cotton very strong at 25c. Flour active but prices unchanged. Bacon, fair jobbing demand; shoulders 12¢; rib sides 14¢; clear rib 14¼@15, bulk shoulders 10¼@11c. Lard 15¢.

NEW YORK, March 5.

Cotton more steady, sales of 6,500 bales at 25@25¼. Flour steady with moderate demand. Mess pork $24.90, old $23.45. Lard heavy 15@16. Sugar easier; Poto Rico 12½@13c. Coffee firm. Molasses steady. Spirits turpentine 73@73½. Rosin $3.14. Gold 41¼. Sterling dull 9¼. Bonds 61½; Georgia 71; Virginia, new 44¼.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Reported by
Douglas Bell, Grocer & Com. Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Apples,	6 50@ 8 00
Bacon, Country	16@21
" Baltimore	15@17
Beef on Hoof	10@15
" Nett	10@20
Butter	30@50
Cotton	18@19
Corn	$1 30@1 35
Coffee	24@50
Eggs	20@25
Flour	12@18
Fodder	1 25@1 50
Guano	$100@$110 per ton
Herrings	$6@$9
Hides—Green	8c per lb
" Dry	12½@15
Hay	75@$1 00
Lard	18@20
Meal	1 35@1 50
Molasses	55@$1 00
Mullets, per barrel,	8 00@00 00
Nails	7½@10
Onions,	8 50@10 50
Potatoes—Irish	6 50@ 7 00
" Sweet,	75@1 00
Peas	1 50@1 75
Rags	4½@5
Salt	3 00@4 25
Sugar	12 @19½
Tea	$2 00@$2 25
Tallow	10@12½
Vinegar	40@75
Whiskey	2 25@$5 00

MONEY MARKET.

Reported by
John G. Williams & Company, Bankers,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Gold,	138
Silver,	133
Exchange on New York,	¼
Old Coupons,	42
North Carolina Railroad Coupons,	93
Old Sixes,	53
PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.	
Bank of North Carolina,	50
" Cape Fear,	27
" Charlotte,	29
" Lexington,	Old 19, New 10
Graham,	24
" Roxborough,	60
" Wadesborough,	25½
" Thomasville,	55
" Wilmington,	26
" Commerce,	17
" Washington,	8
" Fayetteville,	11
" Clarendon,	4
" Yanceyville,	7
Miners' and Planters' Bank,	38
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough,	12@27
Commercial Bank, Wilmington,	26
Merchants' Bank, Newbern,	65
Greensborough Mutual,	5
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	18
Georgia "	20
STOCKS:	
Raleigh & Gaston R. R.	38@40
Raleigh Gas Light Co.	125
Raleigh Nat. Bank	100
North Carolina R. R.	25 nominal

W. R. HUDGINS,

Importer and Dealer in English, German and American Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Nails, Spikes, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, House-Furnishing and Builders' Hardware.

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Its Editors believe and teach that this is a

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FRAMED BY THE BRAINS, AND

WON BY THE BLOOD OF WHITE MEN,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHITE MEN,

AND THAT IT SHOULD BE

CONTROLLED BY WHITE MEN ONLY.

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E. BARNES, M. D.,
R. W. RING, M. D.,
S. WOODARD, M. D.

January 7th, 1868.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with the above named Physicians, and they are all gentlemen of respectability and standing in this community.

T. C. DAVIS, Mayor of Wilson, N. C.
January 11th, 1868.

ROSADALIS WILL CURE THE WORST CASES OF SCROFULA. READ THE STATEMENT BELOW, AND DESPAIR NOT.

WILSON COUNTY, Sept. 10, 1867.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE:

Dear Sir—My youngest daughter, aged five years, has been dreadfully afflicted with Scrofula nearly all her life. I tried a great many Physicians, but without relieving her much; in fact, most of them said there was no hope of cure.—During the last Spring she was worse than ever, her body and limbs being covered with sores and blotches—with face and eyes badly ulcerated and swollen. Whilst in this condition, I was advised by Dr. L. A. Stith to try your Rosadalis. I at once procured three bottles, and commenced giving it to her. *The effect was magical. In less than a month*, to my great astonishment, *she was entirely well.*

I am, sir,
Yours, with respect and gratitude,
W. W. BURNETT.

ROSADALIS CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WILSON, N. C., Sept. 15, 1867.

DR. LAWRENCE—Dear Sir:—In 1862 my son, now aged five years, was vaccinated with what proved to be impure matter, which completely destroyed his health. He has been afflicted with an inveterate and extremely troublesome *Eruption of the Skin*, sometimes breaking out in sores, &c. Rosadalis was prescribed by my family physician—Dr. A. D. Moore. After taking it a few weeks, my son became and remains *entirely well.*

Yours truly,
J. B. DANIEL.

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This is to certify that I was *cured of Chronic Liver Complaint* by Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis, after having been confined to my bed and house for a long time, and trying various medicines without benefit.

I know of several others in this County, *cured* through the use of the Rosadalis, and it can be found in nearly every house in my neighborhood, and they all praise it as a great medicine.

THOMAS THORN.
Greene county, August 14, 1867.

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January 30tf

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Snuff, Tobacco and Cigars, No. 12 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C. to July 2.

GEORGE A. PECK,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Paints, Agricultural Implements, &c., No. 15 S. Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Nails—all numbers,
Hollow-ware, Cutlery,
Axes—Club, Timber and Boxing.
Plows—Nos 6, 10, 11, 45, 50, 55, 60, Eagle A. & O.
Feed Cutters, Cornshellers.
Together with a full assortment of Builders' Hardware, Files, &c, which I offer very low to cash buyers.
to jan. 22.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS!
Great Reduction in Prices to Cash Buyers! The Largest and best assortment and stock in the State. Cotton and Naval Stores taken in Exchange for Goods GEO. Z. FRENCH,
10 South Front Street,
to Jan 29. Wilmington, N. C.

COX, PARMALEE & DIVINE,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.
Office in Flanner's Building, North Water Street, near the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Depot.
R. M. COX.
CHAS. PARMALEE.
to April 9. JOHN F. DIVINE.

D. A. SMITH,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in and Manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Mattresses, Wall Paper, Window Curtains, Shades, etc.—Knock-Down Furniture, for Country Trade, at the lowest prices. Doors, Sash and Blinds, in great variety, always on hand. Houses papered at the shortest notice. North Front Street, Wilmington, N. C to mar 20.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
Commission Merchants, and Importers of Coffee, Sugar and Molasses, Wilmington, N. C.
Will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care, and make liberal cash advances on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and other country Produce for sale or shipment.
All Consignments covered by Insurance from date of shipment,
Agents for E. F. Coe's Super Phosphate of Lime.
Agents for Dupont's Powder.
to March 6.

ASSETS, $17,000,000 00.
With an income over
$6,500,000 00
Surplus assets, deducting liabilities, over
$6,000,000 00.
The CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, was organized in 1846, and now has over
55,000 POLICIES,
in force, being a larger number than any other Company in the world.
Its Net Assets are larger than any other Company.
Dividends have averaged over 50 per cent, and a credit of one-half the premium is given, which, in case of death is cancelled by anticipated dividends.
The interest received, during the past ten years, has more than paid its losses.
ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE BY THEIR TERMS.
and no extra charge made, except only where the risk is extra hazardous;
No Notes are required after the fourth year - Dividends paying half the premium thereafter,
No Deduction of Notes—No Assessment.
Assurance can be effected in all the forms desired.
SAM'L. DOUGLAS WAIT,
General Agent N. C.,
Raleigh.
Jan. 30-tf.

THE INDICATOR,
A Weekly twenty-eight column paper, devoted to Literature, Morality, Politics, Agriculture and General News, is published at Warrenton, N. C.
REV. T. B. KINGSBURY.....Editor.
W. F. WILLIAMS.....Proprietor.
1. It contains excellent literary selections from the best European and American sources.
2. It furnishes good matter from leading agricultural journals.
3. It gives the latest market reports, including Liverpool, New York, Baltimore, Petersburg and Norfolk.
4. It contains a good deal of interesting news matter, embracing political, personal and scientific.
5. It pays special attention to the publication of important current State items.
6. In politics, it is thoroughly independent, and is devoted to the best interests of the South. It is a white man's paper.
Price $3 a year; $1.50 for six months.
Feb22-tf

EXCELSIOR!
ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Exhibits Assets to the 1st January 1868,
$8,000,000.
While the Annual Income for the year closed reachen $5,000,000, and 16,000 New Policies Issued.
THE ÆTNA was Chartered in 1819, and is an Old and Reliable Institution, and has no superior.
Losses Paid in the last Forty-seven years, over $17,485,894 71.
This Company pays losses promptly. Has no restriction to travelling or residing in any part of the United States. Is paying an
ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 50 PER CENT.
to her members. No other Company has lower rates, or gives any "peculiar advantages" in reality.
Office of the Agency, over the store of Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co. Those contemplating Insurance will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber.
DR. W. H. MCKEE, W. H. CROW, Gen'l Ag't,
Examining Physician, Raleigh, N. C.
Jan30-1m.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS. The Grafton Mineral Paint Co., are now manufacturing the Best, Cheapest and most Durable Paint in use; two coats well put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of a light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, drab, olive or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Carriage and Car-makers, Pails and Wooden-ware, Agricultural Implements, Canal Boats, Vessels and Ships' Bottoms, Canvas, Metal and Shingle Roofs, (it being Fire and Water proof.) Floor Oil Cloths, [one Manufacturer having used 5000 lbs. the past year,] and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity, and adhesiveness. Price $6 per bbl. of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trade mark Grafton Mineral Paint. Address
DANIEL BIDWELL,
to May 9 254 Pearl Street, N. Y.

HO FOR WATSON'S GALLERY.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Ferreotypes, Gems, &c., &c., all executed with neatness and dispatch; also old Daguerreotypes copied and colored to Nature. J. W. WATSON,
Feb 17-tf Fayetteville st., Raleigh, N.C.

NORFOLK.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS!
Get the best. The UNIVERSAL COTTON GIN AND CONDENSER,—Horace L. Emery's Patent. Manufactured exclusively by
HORACE L. EMERY & SON,
Albany Agricultural Works, Albany, N. Y.
☞ Send for a Circular.
WARREN & WOODHOUSE, AGENTS,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
No. 8 Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of Warren's celebrated
COMBINED COTTON, CORN, TOBACCO and VEGETABLE PLOW,
IRON TURNER PLOW AND SCRAPER,
Patented June 18th, 1867.
This is the greatest labor saving implement, for its cost, yet offered to the planter.
Agents for Bickford & Huffman's world renowned WHEAT DRILL, with GUANO AND GRASS SEED ATTACHMENT, and for F. F. SMITH'S Patent Cast CAST STEEL PLOW.
For circulars or information, address
WARREN & WOODHOUSE,
to Aug. 24 Norfolk, Va.

J. D. GALE,
Importer and Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Guns and Pistols, Wagon Material, Iron, &c.
No. 17 East Side Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
Having purchased of Messrs. F. J. GRIFFITH & CO., their entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., and adding thereto by recent purchases from first hands, I beg leave to inform my friends and the public generally, that I am now prepared to fill their order on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city, and solicit a share of their patronage.
☞ GIVE ME A CALL.
J. D. GALE,
No. 17 East Side Market Square,
Sign of the Pad-Lock, Norfolk, Va.

The undersigned have this day sold to Mr. Jas. D. Gale, their stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., at No. 17 East Side Market Square. In retiring from the retail trade, they return hearty thanks to their friends for the substantial evidences of their good will, and ask for their successor the same kind consideration and regard.
E. J. GRIFFITH & CO.
to Aug. 24.

A. WRENN,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Carriages, Harness and Saddlery, No. 13 Union Street, Norfolk Va.
We keep constantly on hand a large number of Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies, Sulkies, etc.
We will sell open Buggies from $145 to $225. Top Buggies from $210 to $325. Rockaways from $165 to $500.
Our stock of Carriage Material is likewise very large and complete, such as Springs, Axels, Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, Bolts, Bands, Trimmings, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please, and to which we particularly invite the attention of country dealers. We respectfully invite an examination of our stock.
to March 16.

CHEEK, CAPEHART & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 35 Commerce Street, Norfolk, Va.
A supply of Pure Peruvian Guano and other Fertilizers, Rope, Bagging, Groceries and Liquors, kept constantly on hand.
W. H. CHEEK.
W. E. CAPEHART.
C. CAPEHART.
to May 24.

BERKLEY, MILLAR & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions, 16 West Main Street, next to Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va.
L. BERKLEY.
W. M. MILLAR.
J. W. GRANDY.
to May 24. Formerly of N. C.

LATEST NEWS TO THE FARMERS OF North Carolina.
Your attention is called to my large stock of Agricultural Implements, Iron Steel, &c., &c.
Corn and Cotton Planters, Corn Shellers, Hay, Shuck and Corn Stalk Cutters, Fan Mills, Plows, of every kind, Harrows and Cultivators, Spades, Shovels Forks, Brier Hooks, Iron Axles, Springs, Cart & Wagon Boxes, &c.
I call particular attention to BILLUP'S CENTREBOARD COTTON SCRAPER, and to BILLUP'S DIXIE PLOW. The first is warranted to be the best Scraper ever yet invented, and the Farmers are requested to test its merits in connection with any other kind. The Dixie Plow is freer from choking than any other yet made; will pass through the ground with less power, and do better work than any other kind. This is no vain boast. 'Tis easy to claim superiority; hence I ask a trial.
If Farmers are not satisfied, the money will be refunded.
C. BILLUPS.
Agricultural Implements, Seed, Iron and Steel Warehouse No. 11 W. Water Street, Norfolk.
Jan. 30-tf.

DAVIS & BROTHER,
Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, and Agents for Carolina Belle Scotch Snuff, and various grades of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.
Keep constantly on hand a full stock of Sugar and Coffee, Flour, Lard, Bacon, Candles, Family and Fancy Soaps, Cheese, Butter, Fish, Pork, Salt, Candy, Buckets, Brooms, Shot, Powder, and many other articles, to complete the assortment usually found in a Jobbing Grocery House.
Any consignment will have especial attention.
No. 24 Roanoke Dock, Norfolk, Va.
to April 17.

RICHMOND.

ALLAN & JOHNSON,
SEED GROWERS AND DEALERS,
1506 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VA.
Descriptive Catalogues for Spring of 1868 now ready, and will be forwarded to any one applying for them.
Particular attention paid to sending SEEDS BY MAIL.
Upon the receipt of Catalogue price, we will forward any Seeds ordered, and guarantee their safe delivery. For PEAS, BEANS, CORN, and other heavy Seeds, 8 cents per lb. must be added to the remittance to pay postage.
There is special Postal arrangement for transmitting seeds by mail, and for all packages not weighing over four pounds it is the safest and most expeditious way of obtaining them. Larger quantities will be forwarded according to instructions.
Remittances by check payable to order, by Post Office draft, or in registered letters are at our risk.
Send for Catalogues, and address
ALLAN & JOHNSON,
Box 438, Richmond, Va.
To February 22.

ETTINGER & EDMOND,
Established in October, 1850, manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Engines and Saw Mills, Steam Fire Engines, Mill Work, Castings, of all kinds, Tobacco Fixtures and Railroad Works.
Cary Street, below Fifteenth, Richmond, Va.
to March 1

EDUCATIONAL.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,
MEBANESVILLE, N. C.
The Spring Term of the Session of 1868 begin March 4th.
Course of Instruction:—Classical, Mathematical and Commercial. Address
to March 1. Col. WM. BINGHAM.

TEACHERS.—Two young ladies of good family educated at Salem, North Carolina, with one year's experience in teaching, wish situations as teachers in private families or public institutions. They can teach the English branches, Music, and the rudiments of French and Latin. Apply to Mrs. M. E. Phillips, Jackson, Northampton county, N. C. i-1-5t.

SELECT MALE SCHOOL,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.
The Sixth Session of this School will commence January 16th, 1868, and continue twenty weeks.
TUITION.

Classics,	$25 00
Elementary Branches,	20 00
Board, (including everything except lights and towels,)	80 00

TERMS: One half in advance, the remainder at the close of the Session.
No deduction made except in cases of protracted sickness.
Pupils are requested to be present at the commencement of the Session.
Location healthy; neighborhood pleasant.
☞ Pupils will be met at Littleton Depot, if requested. Address,
JOHN GRAHAM, Principal,
Or, Rev. C. M. COOK,
to July 1. Warrenton, N. C.

WILSON FEMALE SEMINARY,
AT WILSON, N. C.
FACULTY:
Rev. William Hooper, Belles Lettres, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. J. DeBerniere Hooper, Languages and English Criticism. Thos C. Hooper, Mathematics and Natural Science Richard Goerdeler, Music.
The Boarding Department will be conducted by one of the Principals.
For particular information, apply to
MESSRS. HOOPER, Principals.
The business concerns of the Seminary are in the hands of J. DEB. HOOPER,
to Proprietor.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!
A situation as teacher of the higher English branches, by a young lady with ten years' experience in teaching. Would be glad of a situation as an assistant in an Academy, or of a neighborhood school, or family school. She brings good testimonials as an excellent teacher, and of one who is apt to teach, and whose heart is in the work. Will accept a salary suitable to the times, as she is without a home or parent to assist her.
Apply immediately for name and address at
Jan 22, tf. THIS OFFICE.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
The Spring Session will open on Monday, the 17th of February, and continue twenty weeks. Board and tuition, exclusive of lights and washing, $95 per session of twenty weeks. Pupils will be charged only from time of entrance. No deduction from tuition will be allowed, except in cases of protracted sickness. We have a corps of experienced and successful teachers. Ornamental Branches and Music moderate. For particulars, address E. W. ADAMS,
i-1-doaw till mar 1. President.

BOARDING HOUSE IN FRANKLINTON.
The Schools, both Male and Female, will soon commence, and I am prepared to furnish every convenience and accommonation for 10 or 12 boarders, usually found in a first class boarding house. Terms—$12½ per month—half in advance. For further particulars, address
MRS. ANN COGGIN,
tf Franklinton, N. C.

WILSON MALE ACADEMY,
WILSON, N. C.
The Spring Session will begin on the second Monday in January. Address
to G. W. ARRINGTON,
Principal.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.
The Seaboard Inland Air Line, Via Portsmouth, Va., is now prepared to ship Spirits Turpentine to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, its steamers having bern arranged for that purpose.
This Air Line Route, from the fact of its avoiding transshipment from one Steamer to another, to which other lines are subject, and being the direct line between the Carolinas and the Northern Cities, with daily communication to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and to Boston a Steamer every five days, offers great facilities for shipping, and is in advance of all other routes from three to five days and at as low rates.
In shipping from the Northern Cities, or from Carolina, be careful to ship via Portsmouth, and by the Steamship Lines connecting with and forming part of this Route.
From Boston, Merchants and Miner's Line, E. Sampson, Agent, end Central Wharf.
From New York, Old Dominion Steamship Company, Pier 37, North river, M. L. McCready President, Office 187 Greenwich street.
From Philadelphia, Clyde Steamers, 14 South Delaware Avenue, W. P. Clyde, Agent.
Annamessic Line, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, J. L. Wilson, Agent.
From Baltimore, Bay Line Steamers, foot of Union Dock, R. L. Poor, Agent.
All claims for loss, damage, or overcharge, promptly settled by applying to
JAS. MCCARRICK, Trace Agent,
Seaboard Inland Air Line, Portsmouth, Va.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay Line, having been consolidated under one Management from Weldon to Baltimore, offer greater facilities to shippers of freight to and from Baltimore than any other line, and guarantees safety of freight and prompt settlement of all claims.
E. G. GUIO,
Sup't Trans'n, S. & R. R.
W. C. SMITH, Supt' Bay Line Steamers.
to Mar 4

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!
Chas. M. Stieff, Manufacturer of 1st Premium Grand and Square Pianos, Factories, 84 and 86 Camden St., and 45 and 47 Perry St. Office and Wareroom, No. 7 N. Liberty St., above Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
All of our Pianos are of the New Style, with the Agraffe Treble and Ivory Fronts, and have all the latest improvements. Warranted for five years.
Second Hand Pianos and Parlor Organs always on hand from $50 to $300.
I respectfully refer to the following persons who have our Pianos in use:
Gen. Robt. E. Lee, Lexington, Va.; Gen. Robt. Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.; Wm. F. Mercer, Weeks B. Parker, James R. Thigpen, John W. Johnson, A. Braswell, Dr. G. C. Sugg, Mrs. M. M. Oates and John Thorp, of Edgecombe; G. A. Selby, Wilson, N. C., and Rev. C. B. Riddick, Kittrell Springs, N. C.
A call is solicited. Terms liberal. tf.

OLD HOUSE KEEPERS, NEW BEGINNERS, and others, will find it greatly to their advantage to make their purchases of CORTLAN & CO., 216 and 218 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md., who impors and manufacture the Goods offered by them, and are therefore enabled to sell them at the lowest possible prices.
Housekeeping Articles of every description, from the most ordinary of Kitchen Utensils, to the richest Table and Parlor Ornaments.
CORTLAN & CO.,
Importers of Family Hardware, Plated Goods, China, Glass, Bronzes, Clocks, Fancy Ornaments, Table Cutlery, &c.;
Manufacturers of Block Tin, Japanned Wares, &c., and
Dealers in Wooden Ware, Baskets, Brushes, Mats, &c., &c. to sep 7.
Baltimore, Md.

NORFOLK.

FURNITURE,
CARPETINGS, PAPER-HANGINGS,
CHAIRS, BEDDING,
OIL CLOTH, MATTINGS, RUGS,
WINDOW SHADES, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
S. A. STEVENS,
JOHNSON'S HALL,
MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
We call special attention to our Fine Stock of
PAPER-HANGINGS,
CORNICES AND CURTAIN GOODS.
Our stock of the above goods is one of the most
COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE
South of New York. It embraces all grades and the most
RECENT STYLES.
Our prices are as low as can be purchased North, and we most respectfully solicit a call. We hold out extra inducements to Country Merchants, and we can fill orders on the most accommodating terms.

OUR CARPET AND OIL CLOTH DEPARTMENT
is on the lower floor—our store being 30 feet wide and 175 feet deep, and our stock comprises all grades of goods in this line, from the very cheapest Domestic to the very finest Brussels or Velvet Carpeting. We can offer especial inducements to Merchants—we will sell Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., as low as any house in the country. We have our goods manufactured especially for us with particular regard to the style and quality best suited to our trade.
Our stock of
FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTH
is the finest in this State. We have constantly on hand all widths, from 18 inches wide to 24 feet wide.

OUR FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS
are on the second floor. Our main room is the Hall, which is the handsomest and largest exhibition room in the South. It is 150 feet long by 60 feet wide. There we display the greatest variety of Household Furniture to be found South of Philadelphia, and we guarantee to compete in price, style and quality of work with any house in the country. ☞

We call especial notice to our
PAPER-HANGING AND WINDOW SHADE DEPARTMENT.
We are constantly in receipt of all the west designs of both Foreign and Domestic Papers.

BORDERS AND FIRE SCREENS, SHADES,
constantly on hand and made to order.

Our facilities for business are unsurpassed by any house, either North or South, and we invite the attention of housekeepers and the trade to our establishment, as we feel confident they will not fail to satisfy themselves that the above goods can be purchased on as favorable terms as at the North. Very Respectfully,
S. A. STEVENS,
Johnson's Hall, Main St., Norfolk, Va.
to July 24.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NORTH CAROLINA. We have completed our Stock of China, Glass and Queensware for the Fall Trade, and are now ready to offer inducements to the Merchants of North Carolina to buy their supplies in Norfolk. We are prepared to sell as low as similar goods can be bought in any market North of us, thereby saving the cost of freight, and avoiding the risk of breakage by frequent handling. We invite the trade to call and see us. MARTIN & ROGERS,
Importers and Dealers in China, Glass and Queensware, No. 37 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.
tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE WESTERN VINDICATOR.
On or before the 1st of March, prox., the undersigned will commence the publication of a weekly newspaper bearing the above title, in the town of Rutherfordton, N. C.
The Western Vindicator, as its name signifies, will be devoted to the support of Western interests and the dissemination of useful intelligence, selected with especial reference to the wants of the section it will labor to represent.
Politically, it will, for the present, adhere to no party organization; but will give a cheerful support to all measures looking to the speedy restoration of the Union, the preservation of the Constitution *intact*, the supremacy of the white race, and the perpetuity of Republican liberty in America.
The "Vindicator" will have a larger circulation in Rutherford, Polk and Cleaveland counties than any other newspaper. Advertising rates low.
Terms—$2 per annum.
R. A. SHOTWELL,
Feb 11-tf. Rutherfordton, N. C.

NORFOLK.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!
INCORPORATED IN MAY, 1819.

ASSETS, on *January 1st*, 1868, $8,000,000.
ANNUAL INCOME FOR THE YEAR PAST $5,000,000.
NEW POLICIES ISSUED IN 1867 *WAS* 16,000.
THIS OLD AND WELL-TRIED INSTITUTION IS COMMENDED TO THE CONFIDENCE of the American people by the fact that during its entire history all of its contracts and payments losses has been promptly and honorably paid to the amount of $17,485,894 71, and notwithstanding this large amount paid, the Company has now more than One Million of Dollars above liabilities, are paying back to her members 50 per cent. dividends. And what has been done in the past can secure confidence for the future. No Company whatever does more or better for its members than the Ætna. Those contemplating this mode of providing for their loved ones will find it to their interest to call at the Office, over the store of Messrs. Tucker & Co.
WM. H. CROW, General Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.
Dr. W. H. McKEE, Examining Physician.
February 15, 1868.

RALEIGH.

JOHN NICHOLS.
JOHN C. GORMAN. JOHN B. NEATHERY.
NICHOLS, GORMAN & NEATHERY,
PRACTICAL
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
BINDERS AND
BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
The proprietors of this popular establishment (one of the most complete in the south) give their entire attention to the prompt and artistic execution of
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
Their stock of
PLAIN AND FANCY PAPERS, CARD
&c., is large and varied, and having been purchased at wholesale prices, for cash, can be furnished their patrons much cheaper than the same material can be bought from retail dealers.
ATTORNEYS,
CONSTABLES,
CLERKS,
and SHERIFFS
furnished at short notice with BLANKS of every description; also
MINUTE DOCKETS,
TRIAL DOCKETS,
EXECUTION DOCKETS,
MARRIAGE REGISTERS,
ADMINISTRATOR'S BOND BOOKS,
GUARDIAN BOND BOOKS,
TAX BOOKS, &c., &c.,
Ruled to any patern and Bound to order.
SCHOOL and COLLEGE CATALOGUES,
CIRCULARS, REPORTS, DIPLOMAS
etc., gotten up in a tasty style.
OLD BOOKS,
NEWSPAPERS,
MUSIC,
PERIODICALS,
LAW REPORT, etc.,
Bound in any style.
☞ Publishers and Agents for the sale of BATTLE'S DIGEST and PHILLIPS' SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

PLUTO.
The origin of MINT JULEP,
Being the sad Story and Lamentable fate of the fair MINTHE.

A HUMOROUS POEM.
A few copies of this popular Poem still on hand.
Sent by mail, post paid on receipt of FIFTY CENTS.
NICHOLS, GORMAN & NEATHERY,
jul .12—tf. Raleigh, N. C.

PETERSBURG.

COCKADE MARBLE AND GRANITE Works, Sycamore Street, (opposite the Peace,) Petersburg, Va.
The undersigned would return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received from the people of North Carolina and would respectfully inform them that he has constantly on hand a varied assortment of Grave Stones finest material and workmanship, at low prices.
Orders by mail promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
Also deals in Iron and Wire Railings.
☞ A deduction of 10 per cent. on grave stones for Confederate soldiers.
to May 1 CHAS. M. WATSON.

B. D. EVANS, (successor to Evans & Gouldin) Manufacturer of Tin Ware, Cooking and Heating Stoves, of the most approved patterns. I have just returned from the boundaries where I selected my Stoves in person and from a long experience in the business, flatter myself that I can give satisfaction. In a few days I shall open a new Stove, and the best ever offered in this market.
The Great Doty Washing Machine is still the wonder and admiration of all. Send your orders early.
Persons indebted to the late firm must settle as much longer indulgence cannot be given.
jan 30 tf D. D. EVANS.

TODD, PUGH & CO.,
General Grocers & Commission Merchants, Petersburg, Va.
Cotton Planters furnished with Bagging and Rope on liberal terms, payable out of the cotton crop.
We are agents for the celebrated Arrow Tie and Painted Iron Band, for baling cotton.
Twenty tons on hand, ready for delivery.
We are also agents for Woodstock's Ammoniated Bone Phosphate of Lime.
Bagging and Rope of the best quality always on hand. tf

UPHOLSTERY GOODS. The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his large and well assorted stock of House Furnishing Goods, such as Carpets, Rugs and Matting, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Curtain Goods, Cornices, Mattresses, Tassels, Loops, Gimps, Rods, Pins, &c., No. 21½ Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
to sept 14.

TANNAHILL, MCILWAINE & CO.,
General Commission Merchants, for sale of Produce and Purchase of Merchandise Generally.
No. 130 Pearl Street, New York.
MARTIN & TANNAHILL, McILWAINE &
of Petersburg, Va. of Petersburg, Va.
to Feb. 27.

OSBORNE, PATTERSON & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants, Baltimore Street, Petersburg, Va.
R. C. OSBORNE.
J. R. PATTERSON.
to Sept 14 L. E. STAINBACK.

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.
JORDAN & CARR, (successors to Geo. B. Jones,) Corner Sycamore and Washington Streets, Petersburg, Va., have the pleasure to announce to the merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the reception of one of the largest and most complete stocks of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-stuffs, Window Glass, Garden, Yard and Field Seeds, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, &c., to be found in the Southern States. Their entire stock was purchased from first hands for Cash, and they feel confident they can offer superior inducements to the trade.
Merchants, Physicians and others are cordially invited to call and examine their goods and prices.
WALTER B. JORDAN
to May 1 JOSEPH CARR.

FOUNDED 1852. CHARTERED 1854
The Practical Business College for Young Men, Corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, Md., the most extensive and the leading Business College of Baltimore.
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